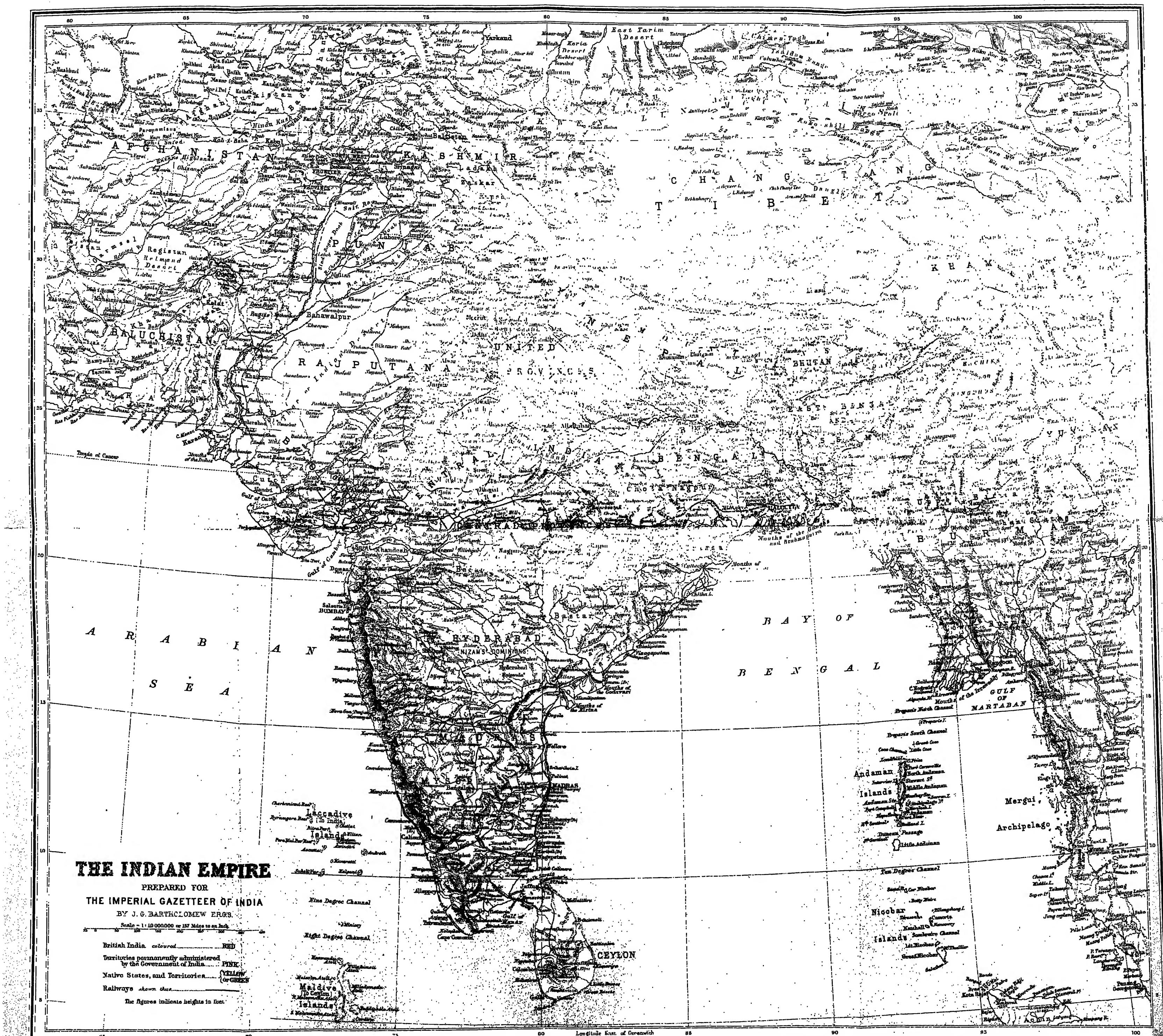


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THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER
OF INDIA

VOL. XXV

INDEX

NEW EDITION

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PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the *Gazetteer* has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence—such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shâh, Muhammadâbâd.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list¹ may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson* (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the *Gazetteer* the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the *Gazetteer* at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

¹ To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee (*J.A.S.B.* 1908, pp. 55-79).

GLOSSARY

- Ābkāri.** Excise of liquors and drugs.
- Adad.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*.
- Agar.** A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*.
- Agrahāra.** A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.
- Āhar.** A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).
- Āhu.** Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54); syn. āus.
- Ain.** A timber tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Āin-i-Akbarī.** A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.
- Ajlāf.** Low-class Muhammadans.
- Akunwun.** A subordinate revenue official, Burma.
- Āl.** A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda tinctoria* (iii, p. 183).
- Alsi.** Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*.
- Āman.** The late rice crop, Bengal; syn. sāli, Assam.
- Ambādi.** Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. patsan.
- Āmil.** A subordinate executive official under native rule; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).
- Anicut.** A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).
- Anjan.** A timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*.
- Arhar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*; syn. tur, Bombay; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India; rahar, Bengal.
- Aruga.** Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Assets.** See Net Assets.
- Āus.** The early rice crop, Bengal; syn. āhu, Assam.
- Avare.** A pulse, *Dolichos Lablab*.
- Avatār.** An incarnation of Vishnu.
- Bābar.** A grass used for making paper.
- Babūl, bābul.** A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Acacia arabica*.

- Bāfta.** Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico ; now used for silk fabrics.
- Baghla.** A native boat.
- Bairāgi.** A Hindu religious mendicant.
- Baisurai, baisuri.** A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.
- Bājra.** The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. cambu, Madras.
- Band.** A dam or embankment.
- Bāndh.** A dam.
- Bāne.** An open glade, Mysore.
- Bāngar.** Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.
- Banteng.** See Tsine.
- Banti.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum flavidum*.
- Banyan.** A species of fig-tree, *Ficus indica*.
- Bāo.** Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).
- Bārahdari.** A summer-house ; lit. 'having twelve doors.'
- Bārasingha.** The swamp deer, *Cervus duvauceli* (i, p. 236).
- Basti.** (1) A village, or collection of huts ; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.
- Batta.** Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).
- Bāvto.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*.
- Bāzār.** (1) A street lined with shops, India proper ; (2) a covered market, Burma.
- Beheda, behera.** A tree, *Terminalia belerica*.
- Ber.** A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus fujuba*.
- Bewar.** Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides ; syn. taungya, Burma ; jhūm, North-Eastern India.
- Bhadoi.** Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.
- Bhaiyāchārā.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Bhang.** The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).
- Bhanwar.** Light sandy soil ; syn. bhūr.
- Bharal.** A Himālayan wild sheep, *Ovis nahura* (i, p. 233).
- Bhūm.** A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160 ; xxi, p. 148).
- Bhūmiā.** The holder of a bhūm tenure.

- Bhūmiāt.** (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).
- Bhūr.** Light sandy soil.
- Bhūsa.** Chaff, for fodder.
- Bidri.** A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bīdar, Hyderābād.
- Bīgha.** A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bīgha is generally five-eighths of an acre.
- Bil.** Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhil.
- Black cotton soil.** A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.
- Board of Revenue.** The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).
- Bobabaing.** Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.
- Boli.** Form of speech, or dialect.
- Bor.** A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.
- Boro.** Summer rice, Bengal.
- Boyā.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Brinjāl.** A vegetable, *Solanum Melongena*; syn. egg-plant.
- Bunder, bandar.** A harbour or port.
- Burhel.** See Bharal.
- Cadjān.** Palm leaves, used for thatch.
- Cambu.** Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. bājra.
- Chabūtra.** A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.
- Chādar.** A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.
- Chaitya.** An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).
- Chakla.** (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.
- Chālīsa.** Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783-4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.
- Chalka.** A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).
- Chambeli.** Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.
- Champak.** A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia Champaca*.
- Chapari.** Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

- Chapāti.** A cake of unleavened bread.
- Chaprāsi.** An orderly or messenger, Northern India ; syn. *pattawāla*, Bombay ; peon, Madras.
- Char.** Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Charas.** The resin of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Chattram.** A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.
- Chaudhri.** Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official ; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.
- Chaukidār.** The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).
- Chaung.** A stream, Burma.
- Chaunkhar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia arabica*.
- Chauth.** The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.
- Chela.** A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.
- Chena.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum* ; syn. *vari*, Bombay.
- Chhāoni.** A collection of thatched huts or barracks ; hence a cantonment.
- Chhatri.** A dome or cupola ; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.
- Chhiūl.** See Dhāk.
- Chief Commissioner.** The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).
- Chikan.** Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).
- Chikor.** A kind of partridge, *Caccabis chucar* (i, p. 258).
- China.** A tuber used for food, *Dioscorea sativa*.
- Chinār.** A plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*.
- Chinkāra.** The Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).
- Chīr.** A timber tree, *Pinus longifolia*.
- Chironjī.** A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, *Buchanania latifolia*.
- Chītal.** The spotted deer, *Cervus axis* (i, p. 236).
- Cholam.** Name in Southern India for the large millet, *Andropogon Sorghum* ; syn. *jowār*.
- Choli.** A kind of short bodice worn by women.
- Chunam, chūnā.** Lime plaster.
- Circle.** The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108) ; (2) a Postmaster- or Deputy-Postmaster-General

(iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv. p. 319).

Civil Surgeon. The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).

Cognizable. An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Collector. The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

Commissioner. (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.

Conservator. The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).

Council Bills. Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).

Count. Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

Court of Wards. An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and note).

Crōre, karor. Ten millions.

Da. See Dah.

Dacoit, dakait. A member of a gang of robbers.

Daffadār. A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

Dah or dāo. A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

Dahiya, dahi. Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Daitya. In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.

Dakaiti, dacoity. Robbery by five or more persons.

Dāl. A generic term applied to various pulses.

Dām. An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

Dāman. The skirt of a hill range.

Dani. A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.

Dāo. See Dah.

Darbār. (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

Dargāh. A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.

Dari. A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

Dārogha. The title of officials in various departments ; now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.

Darwān. A door-keeper.

Darwāza. A gateway.

Debottar. Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

Deodār. A cedar, *Cedrus Libani* or *C. Deodara*.

Deputy Commissioner. The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.

Deputy Magistrate and Collector. A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial(revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54) ; equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).

Desāi. A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Desh. (1) Native country ; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India ; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.

Deshmukh. A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.

Deva. A deity.

Dhāk. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum ; syn. palās, Bengal ; chhiūl, Central India.

Dharmasāla. A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

Dhatūra. A stupefying drug, *Datura fastuosa*.

Dhāvda, dhaora. A large handsome tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*.

Dhenklī. Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water ; syn. picottah.

Dhotī. The loincloth worn by men.

Diāra. Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.

Dighī. A tank, Bengal.

District. The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).

Division. (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49) ; (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District ; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438) ; (4) a group

of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).

Diwān. The chief minister in a Native State.

Diwāni. Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.

Doāb. The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

Dry crop. A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

Dry rate. The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.

Dūn. A valley, Northern India.

Ekka. A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.

Endi, eri. A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Eng or in. A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.

Extra Assistant Commissioner. See Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).

Famine insurance grant. An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).

Farmān. An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

Faujdāri. Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.

Financial Commissioner. The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).

Gabrūn. Cotton drill (cloth).

Gaddī. The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

Gānja. The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).

Gaonbura. Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.

Gauda. A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).

Gauli-rāj. The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.

Gaur. Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' *Bos gaurus* (i, p. 231).

- Gayāl.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.
- Ghariyāl.** The long-nosed crocodile, *C. gavialis* (i, p. 266).
- Ghāt.** (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.
- Ghātwāl.** A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts); Bengal (vi, p. 389).
- Ghī.** Clarified butter.
- Gingelly.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; syn. til.
- Golā.** A warehouse or storehouse.
- Gopuram.** A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).
- Gorait.** A village watchman, Northern India.
- Goral.** See Gural.
- Gorāt.** Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.
- Gosāin, goswāmī.** A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'
- Gosha.** Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.
- Gotra.** An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'
- Gram.** A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.
- Guaranteed.** (1) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).
- Gur.** Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.
- Gural.** A Himalayan goat antelope, *Cemas goral* (i, p. 234).
- Gurjan.** A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*.
- Guru.** (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.
- Hakim.** A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457-8).
- Halālkhor.** A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'
- Hāli.** Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderābād.
- Hamsāya.** A neighbour.

- Hāmūn.** An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.
- Hangal.** The Kashmīr stag, *Cervus cashmirianus* (i, p. 236).
- Hāor.** A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).
- Harik.** Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Hemādpanti.** An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).
- Hilsa.** A kind of fish, *Clupea ilisha*.
- Hiver.** A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.
- Hobli.** A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Hti.** An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.
- Hukka.** The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'
- Īdgāh.** An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.
- Ijāra.** Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.
- Ikra.** A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum*.
- Ilāka.** Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.
- Imti.** The tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*.
- In or eng.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Inām.** Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras see xvi, p. 324.)
- Indaing.** Undulating upland country, Burma.
- Inundation Canal.** A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).
- Istimirāri.** Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).
- Jaggery, jāgri.** Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.
- Jāgīr.** An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgīrdār.
- Jagnī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia oleifera*.
- Jakhanāchārya.** A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).
- Jāmbul, jāmun.** A tree bearing an edible fruit, *Eugenia Jambolana*.
- Jand.** A tree, *Prosopis spicigera*.
- Janmam.** A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).

Jarau. *See Sāmbar.*

Jarīb. Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.

Jātra. A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.

Jemadār. A native officer in the army or police.

Jhangora. *See Sānwān.*

Jhil. A natural lake or swamp, Northern India ; syn. bīl, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Jhūm. Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides ; syn. taungya, Burma.

Jihād. A religious war undertaken by Musalmāns.

Jirga. A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).

Jola. *See Jowār.*

Jotdār. A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.

Jowār. The large millet, a very common food-grain, *Andropogon Sorghum*, or *Sorghum vulgare* (iii, p. 32) ; syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

Judicial Commissioner. An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).

Kacheri, kachahri. An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.

Kachhār. Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.

Kaing. Alluvial crops, Burma.

Kākar. The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236).

Kalā azār. An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462 ; vi, pp. 38, 40).

Kalar, kallar. Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.

Kamaisdār, kamaishdār. *See Kamāsdār.*

Kamarband. A waistcloth or belt.

Kamāsdār or kamavisdār. A subordinate revenue official under Marāthā rule (xii, p. 432).

Kāmdār. An administrative officer in a Native State.

Kāmi. A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.

Kāmil. Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.

Kammar. A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata* ; syn. anjan.

Kanazo. A small evergreen tree, *Baccaurea sapida*,

- Kangar.** A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.
- Kankar.** Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).
- Kāns.** A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.
- Kānuno.** A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).
- Karait.** A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).
- Karanj.** A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.
- Kārbhāri.** A manager.
- Kārdār.** A native official, especially in the Punjab.
- Karewa.** Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101 ; xv, p. 76).
- Kārez.** Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343 ; vi, p. 301).
- Kārkun.** A clerk or writer, Bombay.
- Karma.** The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.
- Karnam.** A village accountant, Madras ; syn. patwāri.
- Karvand.** A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.
- Katil.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kaukkyi.** Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.
- Kāzī.** Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.
- Keora.** The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.
- Khādar.** Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.
- Khair.** A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.
- Khāl.** A water-channel, Bengal.
- Khalāsi.** A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.
- Khālsa.** Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community ; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).
- Kharāb.** A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

Khāri. An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.

Kharif. The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).

Khārua. A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.

Khās. Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsīldār, the manager of a Government estate.

Khāsadār. Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).

Khas-khas. A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.

Khedda, khedā. A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

Khesāri. A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).

Khilat. A robe of honour.

Khulāt. A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*.

Khutba. The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

Kiāri. Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.

Kikar. A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.

Kiladār. The commandant of a fort (kila).

Kincob, kamkhwāb. Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).

Kodāli. The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.

Kodon. A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.

Koh. Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.

Korra. A small millet, *Setaria italica*.

Kos. A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.

Kothi. A large house.

Kotwāl. The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.

Kotwālī. The chief police station in a head-quarters town.

Kulith. See Kulthi.

Kulkarni. A village accountant, Bombay Deccan ; syn. patwāri.

Kulthi. A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus* ; syn. khulāt.

Kumri. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210) ; syn. taungya, Burma.

Kutkī. A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.

Kwin. The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).

Kyaung. A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).

Lākh, lac. A hundred thousand.

Lambardār. The representative of the co-sharers in a zamin-dāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280 ; xxiv, p. 380).

Langūr. A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).

Lantana. A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.

Lāt. A monumental pillar.

Laterite. A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads ; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).

Lingam. The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.

Longyi. A waistcloth, Burma.

Loquāt. A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.

Lota. A small brass water-pot.

Lugade. A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).

Lungi. (1) A turban ; (2) a cloth worn by women.

Madrasa. A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.

Mag. See Mūng.

Magar. The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. pahistris* (i, p. 266).

Mahājan. A native merchant or banker.

Mahāl. (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country ; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230) ; (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).

Mahālkari. A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.

Mahant. The head of a Hindu conventional establishment.

Mahārāja. A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

- Mahseer, mahāsir.** A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').
- Mahuā.** A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.
- Maidān.** An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.
- Major works.** Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).
- Mājūm,** properly mājūn. A confection made from the hemp plant.
- Maktab.** An elementary Muhammadan school.
- Mālguzār** (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).
- Mālikāna.** The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.
- Māmlatdār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsīldār.
- Māmūti.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.
- Mandal.** A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri.
- Mandap or mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.
- Manduā.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.
- Mansabdār.** An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.
- Mantapam.** See Mandap.
- Mārkhor.** A wild goat in North-Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).
- Maruā.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.
- Masab.** Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).
- Mash.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.
- Masjid.** A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.
- Masnad.** Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddī.
- Masūr.** A pulse, *Ervum Lens*.
- Math.** A Hindu shrine or conventional establishment.
- Maulvi.** A person learned in Muhammadan law.
- Mauza.** (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

- (2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).
- Mauzadār.** An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).
- Mauzawār.** Organization by villages.
- Māyā.** Sanskrit term for delusion.
- Mayin.** Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.
- Mediatized.** A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).
- Mehwāsi.** A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).
- Mela.** A religious festival or fair.
- Mihrāb.** The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.
- Mimbar.** Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
- Minār.** A pillar or tower.
- Minor works.** Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).
- Misl.** A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.
- Mithan.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier ; syn. gayāl.
- Mohtarfa.** A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.
- Monsoon.** Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).
- Moth.** A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.
- Muāfi.** Land held free of revenue.
- Mufassal.** The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).
- Mufti.** An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.
- Mugā.** A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.
- Muhurtam.** An auspicious moment.
- Mukāddam.** A representative or headman.
- Mukhtār** (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Mukhtiārkār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial ; syn. tahsildār.
- Multāni mitti.** Fuller's earth.
- Mūng, mūg.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus* ; syn. mag, Gujarāt.
- Muni.** An inspired saint, Hindu.
- Mūnj.** A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum ciliare*.

- Munsif.** Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).
- Munsifi.** The courthouse of a munsif.
- Murum.** Gravel, used for metalling roads.
- Nād.** A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39; xvii, p. 68).
- Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna.** A place where drums are beaten.
- Nāgli.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā.
- Nāib.** Assistant or deputy.
- Nāik.** A leader, hence: (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249; xviii, p. 176); (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.
- Nat.** A demon or spirit, Burma.
- Navane.** Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.
- Nawāb.** A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.
- Nazar, nazarāna.** A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.
- Nāzim.** Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.
- Net assets.** (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).
- Newār.** Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.
- Ngapi.** Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.
- Niābat.** The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy-governor.
- Nilgai.** An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).
- Nim.** A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.
- Nirganti.** The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.
- Nizām.** A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.
- Nizāmat.** A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.
- Non-cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.
- Non-occupancy tenants.** A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

Non-regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

Notified area. Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv, p. 295; for Punjab see xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

Nullah, nāla. A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

Occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

Pachwāi. A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

Padao. A native boat, Bombay.

Padauk. A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*.

Paddy. Unhusked rice.

Pāga. A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

Pagi. A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

Pāigāh. A tenure in Hyderābād State. See article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

Paik. (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

Pain. An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Palampore. Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

Palās. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

Pālki. A palanquin or litter.

Pān. The betel vine, *Piper Betle*.

Panchama. Low caste, Southern India.

Panchāyat. (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal see vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pānch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

Pāndān. A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

Pandit. A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

Parda. (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

- Pardesi.** Foreign.
- Pargana.** Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsīl, Northern India.
- Pārha.** The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).
- Pashm.** The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).
- Paso.** A waistcloth.
- Pat.** A stretch of firm, hard clay.
- Pātel.** A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.
- Pāthsāla.** A village school for Hindus.
- Pātidār.** A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).
- Patni.** The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).
- Patsan, pātsan.** A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.
- Pattidāri.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Patwāri.** A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talātī, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.
- Pegya.** A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.
- Peshkār.** A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsīldār.
- Peshkash.** A tribute, or offering to a superior.
- Petha.** A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.
- Phārha.** See Pārha.
- Phulkāri.** An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.
- Pice, paisa.** A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.
- Picottah.** A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenklī, or dhiklī, Northern India (iii, p. 319).
- Pinda.** A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.
- Pipal.** A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (See especially ix, p. 43.)
- Pir.** A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.
- Pishānam.** Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.
- Pleader.** A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Pode or podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvari (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Poligār.** A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

- Pongyi.** A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.
- Postīn.** A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.
- Prānt.** An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.
- Prayāg.** The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.
- Presidency.** A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).
- Protected.** Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).
- Province.** One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).
- Pūjā.** Worship, Hindu.
- Pundit.** See Pandit.
- Purāna.** Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).
- Purohit(a).** A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).
- Pwe.** An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).
- Pyingado.** A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis*.
- Pyinma.** A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae*.
- Qāzī.** See Kāzī.
- Rabī.** The harvest reaped in the spring.
- Rāgi.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.
- Rahar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.
- Rājā.** A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.
- Rameli.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Rānā.** A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.
- Rānī.** The wife or widow of a Rājā.
- Rāo.** A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.
- Rauza.** (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.
- Ravine deer.** An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*.

Reddi. A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.

Regar. Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

Regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).

Reh. Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).

Reserved. Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).

Rohu. A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita*.

Rūsa. A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*.

Ryotwāri. The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; xvi, p. 318).

Sabai. A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoenum angustifolium*.

Sadābart. (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.

Sadr. Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

Sagun. Teak, *Tectona grandis*.

Sāil. Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal ; syn. sāli.

Sajje. Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. bājra.

Sajji. An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).

Sakhwā. See Sāl.

Sāl. A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta*.

Salai. A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera*.

Sāli. Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.

Salīm Shāhi. A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.

Sālutri. A veterinary assistant.

Sāmān. See Sānwān.

Samasthān. A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).

Sāmbar. A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (i, p. 236) ; syn. jarau.

San. Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.

Sanad. A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).

Sandhyā. Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.

Sane. Rich black soil, Burma.

- Sangam.** The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.
- Sānwān.** A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*; syn. jhangora.
- Sarāi.** A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.
- Sāras.** A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).
- Sardeshmukhi.** A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).
- Sarf-i-khās.** Privy purse.
- Sarguja.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Sārī.** A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).
- Sarkār.** (1) The government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.
- Sarson.** Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris*.
- Satī.** Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- Saundad.** A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Sāva.** See Sānwān.
- Sāve.** See Sānwān.
- Sawbwa.** A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.
- Sāyar.** A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.
- Semal or cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.
- Serow, saraū.** A goat antelope, *Nemorhaedus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).
- Settlement.** (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208); (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111); (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191–192).
- Shahna.** A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.
- Shānbhog.** A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; syn. patwāri.
- Shāstras.** The religious law-books of the Hindus.
- Shatranji.** A chequered cotton rug.
- Shaw.** A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia sp.*
- Shikakai.** A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna*.

- Shisham** or **sissū**. A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*.
- Shola.** The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nilgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).
- Shrotriem.** Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.
- Sikhara.** The spire of a Hindu temple.
- Silladār.** A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).
- Simul.** See Semal.
- Singhāra.** A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Trapa bispinosa*.
- Siris.** A large tree, *Albizzia odoratissima*.
- Sisi.** A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammoperdix bonhami* (i, p. 258).
- Sissū.** See Shisham.
- Sitalpāti.** A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynum dichotomum*.
- Smārta.** A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.
- Sola.** A water-plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*.
- Sowār.** A mounted soldier or constable.
- Spring level.** The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.
- Srāddha.** A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.
- Station.** A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanitaria.
- Sthāmba.** A pillar.
- Stūpa or tope.** A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.
- Sūbah.** (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.
- Sūbahdār.** (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).
- Subdivision.** A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).
- Sundri.** A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis*.
- Sūp.** A small basket used for winnowing by hand.
- Superintendent.** (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).

Surki, surkhi. Brick dust or broken brick.

Sūsī. Striped cloth for trousers.

Suyurghāl. (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes ; (2) a grant without conditions.

Syce, sais. A groom.

Tābi. The hot-season crop.

Tābūt. See Tāzia.

Tahsīl. A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53) ; syn. tāluka, Bombay ; tāluk, Madras and Mysore ; township, Burma.

Tahsīldār. The officer in charge of a tahsīl ; syn. māmlat-dār, Bombay (viii, p. 341) ; township officer or myo-ok, Burma ; mukhtiārkār, Sind ; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).

Tahsili. The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl.

Takāvi. Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321) ; syn. tagai, Bombay.

Tal. A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum*.

Talaiyāri. A village watchman, Madras.

Talātī. A village accountant, Gujarāt ; syn. patwāri.

Talāv or talao. A lake or tank.

Tāli. (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo* ; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).

Talipot. A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*

Taluk, tāluka. The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal see vii, p. 306.)

Tāluk, tāluka. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras; and Mysore ; syn. tahsīl.

Talukdār. A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay see v, p. 104 ; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)

Tālukdār. (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272) ; (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104 ; viii, p. 352).

Tank. In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley ; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

- Tānka.** A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).
- Tarai.** A moist swampy tract ; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.
- Tāri.** The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.
- Tarvar.** A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata*.
- Tasar.** Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia* ; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.
- Taungya.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24 ; ix, p. 150) ; syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55 ; vii, p. 273 ; x, p. 321) ; dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359) ; katīl, Himālayas (xii, p. 167) ; kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312) ; bewar, Central Provinces ; wālra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120) ; pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260) ; podu, Godāvari (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix. pp. 169, 170).
- Taze.** Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.
- Tāzia.** Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival ; syn. tābūt.
- Teak.** A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.
- Telegraphic transfers.** See Council bills.
- Tendu.** A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa*.
- Teri.** Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101 ; xxiii, p. 363).
- Thagi.** Robbery after strangulation of the victim.
- Thākur.** (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India ; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans ; (3) a petty chief ; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.
- Thakurāt.** A petty chiefship, Central India.
- Thamin.** The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236).
- Thāna.** A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.
- Thanatpet.** The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).
- Thār.** A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).
- Thathameda.** A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv, p. 270 ; ix, pp. 204, 207).

- Thitsī.** An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).
- Thugyi.** A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).
- Tika.** (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.
- Tikhur.** Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia*.
- Til.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.
- Tindal, tandel.** A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.
- Tinsā.** A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.
- Tiurā.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*.
- Tivas, tiwas.** A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis*.
- Tol.** A Sanskrit school.
- Tola.** A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).
- Torana.** An architectural gateway.
- Town.** In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).
- Township.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.
- Tsine.** Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward; *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.
- Tuar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.
- Tun.** A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona*.
- Tur or tuver.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay; syn. arhar.
- Udid.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urd.
- Unclassed.** Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).
- Union.** See Village Union.
- Unit.** A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 note).
- Urad, urd.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.
- Uriāl.** A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).
- Usar.** Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.
- Vahivātdār.** Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsildār.
- Vaid or baidya, Bengal.** A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

- Vakil.** (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.
- Vari.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay; syn. chena.
- Varkas.** Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.
- Vihāra.** A Buddhist monastery.
- Village.** Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam see vi, p. 37).
- Village Union.** An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316-7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).
- Vimāna.** A temple, Southern India.
- Viss.** A weight used in Southern India (= 3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (= 3 lb. 5 oz.).
- Wakf.** A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.
- Wālar or wālra.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Wazārat.** A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.
- Wazīr.** The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.
- Wet rate.** The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).
- Wun.** A Burmese official, under native rule.
- Ya.** Upland country, Burma.
- Yogāsana.** The practice of austerities, Hindu.
- Yogi.** A Hindu ascetic.
- Yoma.** A hill range, Burma.
- Yūnāni.** Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.
- Zaildār.** The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).
- Zamīndār.** A landholder. See also next article.
- Zamīndāri.** (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras see xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).
- Zanāna.** The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.
- Ziārat.** A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.
- Zila.** A District.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

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- Anantasayana, temple at Undavalle, Madras, xxiv. 130.
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Ashta, town in Bhopāl State, Central India, vi. 10-11.

Ashta, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, with battle-field (1818), and large reservoir, vi. 10.

Ashtagrām, Division in Mysore, vi. 11. Asita, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, vi. 11.

Ashtāṅga-hṛidaya, Sanskrit medical work by Vāgbhata the Elder, ii. 266.

Ashti, town in Wardhā District, Central Provinces, vi. 11.

Ashti, town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād State, vi. 11.

Ashti, lake in Sholāpur District, xxii. 300-301.

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Asind, town in Rājputāna, vi. 12.

Asirgarh, historic hill-fort in Nīmār District, Central Provinces, vi. 12-13.

Asiwan, town in Unaو District, United Provinces, vi. 13.

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- Assī Khamba, building at Mahāban, Muttra District, xvi. 427.
- Assia, range of hills in Cuttack District, Bengal, vi. 121.
- Astes, chieftain of Pushkalāvati at time of Alexander's invasion, x. 181.
- Asthānji, standard of the Rāthors planted in Mallāni (thirteenth century), xvii. 93.
- Astrachan, trade in, with Herāt, xiii. 114.
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- Asvaghosha, author of *Buddha-charīta*, a Sanskrit Life of Buddha (second century A.D.), ii. 260.
- Asvins, twin gods of the morning, in the Vedas, ii. 214.
- Aswa, mountain peak in Hazāribāgh, Bengal, xiii. 85-86.
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- Atharva-veda, the latest of the four Vedas, dealing with sorcery, i. 403, ii. 229.
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- Atmakūr, subdivision in Nellore District, Madras, vi. 124.
- Atmakūr, *tāluk* in Nellore District, Madras, vi. 124.
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- Augustus, Roman emperor, embassy sent to, by Indian king, xix. 394.
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- Ballār Sāhī, family of Gondī kings of Chānda, x. 150.
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- Bam Sāh, Gurkha commander, Lieut.-Col. Gardner deputed to hold a conference with (1815), v. 246.
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- Bāmiān, remains of mediaeval city, Afghānistān, v. 44.
- Bamjur, frontier post in Assam. *See* Bomjur.
- Bammera Pōtarāja, translator of the *Bhāgavata* into Tamil, ii. 425.
- Bānniawās. *See* Bāmanwās.
- Bāmra, feudatory State, Bengal, vi. 343-345; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
- Bāmūn, a snake, who became lord of the Dūn, on Nāgsidh Hill, Dehra Dūn, xi. 212.
- Bān Rājā, giant, Devikot the fortress of, in Dināpjur, xi. 276.
- Bān Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Punjab, xvii. 153.
- Bāna, author of the *Harshacharita* (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18-19, 23, 30; author of the *Kādambarī*, ii. 241.
- Bāna Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, *lingam* placed on Barābar Hills by, vi. 425; Tezpur said to have been capital of, xxii. 282.
- Banājī Nayak, of Phaltan, Bombay (1827), xxii. 113.
- Banajigas, trading caste in Gubbi, Tum-
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- Banamās, name of Brāhmans in Kashmīr, who are said to be descended from returned fugitives, xv. 106.
- Bananas, iii. 76; grown in Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Wardhā, xxiv. 370. *See also* Plantains.
- Banāpharī, dialect of Bundelkhandi, spoken in Baoni, vi. 415; Charkhāri, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200.
- Banāras. *See* Benares.
- Banās, river of Rājputāna, vi. 345-346.
- Banās, river of Western India, vi. 346.
- Banashankari, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambānis in Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Bānāsura, legend of, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128.
- Banavāsi, province in Mysore, vi. 346.
- Banavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, former capital of province, vi. 346-347.
- Banbīr, ruler of Mewār, xxiv. 89.
- Bancoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. *See* Bankurā.
- Band Virah Tappa, plateau in Kohistān, xvi. 5.
- Banda, Sikh Gurū, returned to Amritsar (1708), and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans, v. 320; Gurdāspur fort built by (1712), xii. 393, 401; Kalānaur plundered by, xiv. 297; incursion into Kārnāl (1709), xv. 50, 58; Lahore threatened by insurrection of, xvi. 110; taken prisoner by Abdur Samad Khān, xvi. 110; rebellion in the Punjab under, xx. 271; Samāna sacked by (1708), xxii. 2; sacked Sirhind and killed Bāzid Khān (1708), xxii. 21.
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- Bāndā, town in United Provinces, former capital of a Nawāb, vi. 356-357; stone implements found at, ii. 92.
- Bāndā, *tahsīl* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, vi. 357.
- Banda Nawāz, Kwāja, shrine at Gulbarga, Hyderābād, ii. 194, xii. 377, 383.
- Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.
- Bandamūrlanka, village in Godāvāri District, Madras, vi. 357.
- Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

- Bandar (= 'harbour'), *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357-358.
- Bāndarban, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.
- Bandas, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.
- Bandaullah Khān, Gingee captured by (1638), xii. 244.
- Bande's temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bāndel, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.
- Bandhalgotis, Rājput clan in Sultānpur District, xxiii. 133.
- Bāndhavapura, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. *See* Bandalike.
- Bāndhogarh, old fort in Rewah State, vi. 358-359.
- Bāndia Beli, shrine at Thān, Kāthiawār, xxiii. 288.
- Band-i-Bābā, branch of Koh-i-Bābā mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Band-i-Turkistān, branch of Koh-i-Bābā mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Bāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359-360.
- Banduk. *See* Bāndia Beli.
- Baned, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.
- Banera, chief town of estate in Rājputāna, vi. 360.
- Bāñeshwar, Mahādeo, temple of, at Balasore, Orissa, vi. 245; in Dungarpur State, xi. 379; at Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 187.
- Banga, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 92, xx. 217, 218.
- Banga, son of king Bali, legendary founder of kingdom of Bengal, vii. 194-195.
- Banga, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, vi. 360-361.
- Bangabāsi College, Calcutta, ix. 283.
- Bāngābhāshāḥ Sāhitya, history of Bengali literature, by Dīnēs Chandra Sēn, ii. 434.
- Bāngā-darsān, Bengali magazine, edited by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, ii. 433.
- Bangāhal, canton in Kāngra District, Punjab, vi. 361.
- Bangalore, District in Mysore State, vi. 361-367; physical aspects, 361-362; history, 362-363; population, 363-364; agriculture, 364-365; forests, 365; trade and communications, 365-366; famine, 366; administration, 366.
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- Bangalore, seat of government in Mysore State, and also British civil and military station, vi. 368-371; meteorology, i. 154; manufactures, iii. 201, 213, 216, 239.
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- Bāngangā, river of Northern India, vi. 378-379.
- Bāngangā, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Fāngangā, hill stream in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Bāngāon, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379-380.
- Bāngāon, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.
- Bāngār, breed of cattle in Hardoi District, xiii. 47.
- Bāngarmau, town in Unaо District, United Provinces, vi. 380.
- Bāngārū, dialect of Western Hindi, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Bangash, Afghān tribe, in Hangu *tāhsīl*, Kohāt, xiii. 24; in Kohāt District, xv. 342-343, 345; in Kurram Agency, xvi. 49, 51.
- Bangavādi, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.
- Bangles, manufactured in Jawad, Central India, xiv. 86; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182.
- Brass, manufactured at Ganjām, xii. 151.
- Coco-nut shells, manufactured at Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224.
- Glass, manufactured in Alwar, v. 263; Anantapur, v. 344; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325-326; Central Provinces, x. 52; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 174; Dhārwar, xi. 312; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kittūr, Belgaum, xv. 337; Mainpuri, xvii. 37; Mārahāra, Etah, xvii. 205; Nasirābād, East Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Punjab, xx. 317; Kāē Bareli, xxi. 30; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 47; Rāmpur, Sahāranpur, xxi. 190; Ratanpur, Central Provinces, xxi. 239; Saugor, xxii. 143; Seoni, xxii. 171; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; United Provinces, xxiv. 204.
- Ivory, manufactured in Gor.dal, Kāthiawār, xii. 320; Gujārāwāla, xii. 363; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Lahore, xvi. 101; Multān, xviii. 31; Punjab, xx. 318.

- Lac, manufactured in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Betūl, viii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Pānch Māhāls, xix. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seoni, xxii. 171.
- Shell, manufactured in Bānkurā, vi. 388; Bengal, vii. 269; Dacca, xi. 111; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Sylhet, xxiii. 196, 203.
- Bāngru, or Deshwāli, dialect of Punjābi, spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; Jīnd State, xiv. 170.
- Bangulzai, division of the Brāhuis, ix. 15; in Kachhi, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
- Bāni*, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthi sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
- Bani Abbās, tribe in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 315.
- Baniās (or Vānis), trading caste, i. 498, iii. 302; in Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 119; Akal-kot, v. 178; Aligarh, v. 212; Ambāla, v. 280; Assam, vi. 157; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Ballīā, vi. 252; Baroda, vii. 56; Basti, vii. 127; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bilāspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305, 412; Broach, ix. 22; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 25-26, 57, 96; Chhaprauli, Meerut, x. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwah, xii. 42; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 204; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gulao-thī, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hālōl, Pānch Māhāls, xii. 12; Hissār, xiii. 149; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kairā, xiv. 279; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mahi Kānta, xvii. 17; Mandlā, xvii. 163; Meerut, xvii. 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Nar-singhpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xix. 110; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pānch Māhāls, xix. 384; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Punjab, xx. 288; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Rohtak, xxi. 314; Sāvantādī, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seoni, xxii. 169; Sind, viii. 307; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Tārapur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thāna, xxiii. 204; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Vāmbori, Ahmad-nagar, xxiv. 298.
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- Baniyās, trading caste. *See* Baniās.
- Banjārā, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246-247.
- Banjāras (Vanjāras, Lambādis, Lambānis), grain carriers, cattle graziers, and nomad tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 118; Anantapur, v. 341; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bāsim, vii. 98; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Buldāna, ix. 62; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 297; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231, 232; Kherī, xv. 271; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 199-200, 246; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pilibhit, xx. 139; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Tāndā, Fyzābād, xxiii. 221; Harangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Banjigs, traders, in Belgaum, vii. 149; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Dhārwār, xi. 307.
- Banjogī, language of Central Chin subgroup, i. 393.
- Bank of Bengal, branch in Hyderābād city, xiii. 311; Lahore, xvi. 114; Moulmein, xviii. 9; Nārāyanganj, Dacca, xviii. 374.
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- Bānkā Ishri Singh, Dīwān, holder of Bānkā-Pahārī estate, vi. 381.
- Bānkā-Pahārī, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.
- Bankāpur, tāluka in Dhārwār District, Bombay, vi. 381.
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- Bānkibāzār, village in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, settlement of the Ostend Company in the first half of the eighteenth century, vi. 382.
- Bankim Chandra Chatterji (1838-94), Bengali novelist and magazine editor, ii. 433.
- Bankipore, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382.
- Bankipore, town and civil station in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382-383.

- Bānkot or Fort Victoria, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, earliest English possession on the mainland, vi. 383.
- Banks, Major, succeeded to civil command of Lucknow on death of Sir H. Lawrence (1857), xvi. 192.
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- Bānkurā, town in Bengal, with leper asylum, vi. 391; silk manufacture, iii. 211.
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- Bānnagar, Devikot in Dīnājpur legendary citadel of, xi. 275.
- Banne Singh, chief of Rājgarh, xxi. 69.
- Bannerman, Major, force sent to Tinnevelly under (c. 1799), xxiii. 365.
- Banni Bilās, palace and gardens in Alwar, v. 268.
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- Bānpās, village in Burdāwān District, Bengal, vi. 403.
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- Bānsbāria, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, vi. 403.
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- Bānsda, chief town of State in Bombay, vi. 405.
- Bānsdih, *tahsil* in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
- Bānsdih, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
- Bānsgaon, *tahsil* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405-406.
- Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsgawā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānskārī, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329.
- Bānsī, *tahsil* in Bastī District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsī, estate and town in Rājputāna, vi. 407.
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- Bānswāda, former tāluk in Hyderābād State, vi. 407.
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- Banūr, town in Patiāla State, Punjab, vi. 414.
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- Baoli, or well, excavated in rock at Dharmjaygarh, Central Provinces, xi. 300.

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- Bāpatla, town in Guntūr District, Madras, vi. 416.
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- Bāpu Naik, defeated by Muhammad Abul-Khair Khān (1743), xix. 315.
- Bāpu Sindhiā, ravaged Ratlām State, xxi. 241; Agar overrun and devastated by (1801), v. 70.
- Bārā or Mech, language of the Bodo group, spoken in the Assam Valley, i. 387, 393, 400; Goālpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35.
- Bārā, river in North-West Frontier Province, utilized for a canal, also giving its name to a fort, vi. 416-417.
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- Bārā Bankī, town in United Provinces, vi. 424.
- Bāra Gali, small cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 425.
- Bārā Khambha, building at Sandila, Hardoi, xxii. 31; near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
- Bārā Lācha, mountain pass in Kangra, Punjab, vi. 426.
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- Bāra Topī, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Nihtaur, Bijnor, xix. 84.
- Bāra Wafāt, festival in Punjab, xx. 294.
- Bārabakund, temple at Sitākund, Chittagong, xxiii. 50.
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- Bāragāra salt, iv. 249, viii. 327.
- Bāraghāriā Nawābganj, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Nawābganj.
- Bārail, range of hills in Assam, vi. 425-426.
- Bārāk, river of Assam. *See* Surmā.
- Bārākar, river in Bengal, vi. 426.
- Bārākar, village in Burdwān District, Bengal, vi. 426; coal and iron works, iii. 133, 146, iv. 317-318, vii. 265.
- Bārakzais, Durrāni clan of Afghāns, rule in part of Baluchistān, vi. 276; Peshāwar, xix. 153.
- Bāramahāl, historic name of north-eastern corner of Salem District, Madras, vi. 427.
- Bārāmati, town in Poona District, Bombay, vi. 427.
- Bārāmbā, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 427-428.
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- Bāran, old name of Bulandshahr, United Provinces, vi. 428.
- Bāran, Shaikh, mosque at Jafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.
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- Baranagar, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429.
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- Barapahāri, ruins at Asobhuk in Patna city, xx. 68.
- Barapole, river of Southern India, vi. 429.
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- Baraut, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, vi. 431.
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- Bārgarh, *tāhsīl* in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
- Bārgarh, village in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
- Bārgis, division of the Dhangar caste in Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Bārgistā, tribe in Wazīrīstān, their language, Ormuri, akin to Pashto, i. 355.
- Bārgur, breed of cattle in Coimbatore, x. 363.
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- Bārhut, ancient site in Central India. *See* Bharhut.
- Bāri, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.
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- Bāri Kacheri, cave in Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
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- clock tower at Surat erected by (1871), xxii. 168.
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- Bauri, semi-Hinduized tribe in Bengal, i. 328; Bānkurā, vi. 386; Burdwān, ix. 94; Cāchār, ix. 252; Manbhūm, xvii. 115; Puri, xx. 402.
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- Bausi, village with ruins, in Bhāgpalpur District, Bengal, vii. 135-136.
- Bāva Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.
- Bāvda, petty chiefship feudatory to Kolhapur State, Bombay, vii. 136.
- Bāvisi Thāna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, vii. 136.
- Bavliāri, port in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, vii. 136.
- Baw, State in Burma. *See* Maw.
- Bāwa Malang, hill fortress in Bombay. *See* Malanggarh.
- Bawafan, Muhammadan saint, shrine at Malgaon, Southern Marāthā Country, xvii. 86.
- Bāwal, district in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.
- Bāwal, town in Nābha State, Punjab, vii. 136.
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- Bāwaris, criminal tribe, in Ferozepore District, xii. 93.
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- Bayalshime, open country in Mysore State. *See* Maidān.
- Bayānā, ancient town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 137.

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- Bāzid Khān, governor of Sirhind, Fateh Singh and Zorāwar Singh bricked up alive by (1704), xxiii. 21; killed by Banda Bairagi (1708), xxiii. 21.
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- Bhakkār, town in Miānwāli District, Punjab, viii. 44.
- Bhākras, tribe in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.
- Bhaktavatsala, shrine to, at Sholinghur, North Arcot, xxii. 308.
- Bhakti, Hindu doctrine of, i. 425, ii. 414.
- Bhālala, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhalgām Baldhoi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhalgāmda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 44, xv. 167.
- Bhālki, town in Bidār District, Hyderābād, viii. 44.
- Bhalsand, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, viii. 44.
- Bhālusna, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 44, xvii. 14.
- Bhambore, ruined city in Karāchi District, Sind, viii. 44.
- Bhamo, District in Upper Burma, viii. 45-57; physical aspects, 45-47; history, 47-49; population, 49-50; agriculture, 50-51; fisheries, 51; forests, 52; minerals, 52; trade and communications, 52-55; administration, 55-57; education, 56-57; medical, 57.
- Bhamo, subdivision in Upper Burma, viii. 57.
- Bhamo, town on the Irrawaddy, in Upper Burma, frontier station for Chinese trade, viii. 57-59.
- Bhāmpta, criminal tribe in Central India, ix. 384.
- Bhāna, Bhil, foundation of Bhānpura, Central India, ascribed to, viii. 72.
- Bhāna Māri, suburb of Peshawar city, xx. 125.
- Bhāndak, village with ancient remains, in Chānda District, Central Provinces, viii. 59.
- Bhandāra, District in Central Provinces, viii. 59-71; physical aspects, 60-62; history, 62-63; population, 63-65; agriculture, 65-67; forests, 67; minerals, 67; trade and communications, 67-68; famine, 68-69; administration, 69-70; education, 70; medical, 70-71; minerals, iii. 147.
- Bhandāra, *taluk* in Central Provinces, viii. 71.
- Bhandāra, town in Central Provinces, with industry of brass-work, viii. 71.
- Bhandāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 72, xv. 165.
- Bhandāris, toddy-drawers, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304-5, 329; Kolāba, xv. 360; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249-250; Sāvantvādi, xxii. 153; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhandarkar, Dr., description of death of Sōmēsvara I, ii. 336; books of Mānbhau sect placed at disposal of, xxi. 302.
- Bhānder, town in Central India, viii. 72.
- Bhāndhiās, embankments in Narsinghpur District, xviii. 390.
- Bhānds, minstrels in Kashmīr, xv. 104-105.
- Bhaneshwar. *See* Baneshwar.
- Bhang, hemp drug, iv. 259, 260; cultivated

- in Chhibrāmau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Gwalior, xii. 429; Punjab, xx. 299; warehouse for, at Bubak, Broach, ix. 32. *See also Hemp Drugs.*
- Bhangī confederacy of Sikhs, Kasūr, Lahore, held by, xv. 149; rule in Mūltān (1771-9), xviii. 27.
- Bhangis, sweepers, in Agra, v. 77; Meerut, xvii. 257.
- Bhanjī, founder of house of Virpur, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 320.
- Bhānpura, town in Central India, with cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar, viii. 72.
- Bhānu Gupta, of Mālwā, ix. 336, xvii. 102.
- Bhanwar Pāl, Mahārājā, chief of Karanli State (1889), xv. 27.
- Bhao Phansia, Rājā, minister of Hari Rao Holkar, Indore State, xiii. 338; in Tarāna, xxiii. 250.
- Bhao Singh, of Būndi, appointed governor of Aurangābād by Aurangzeb, ix. 80.
- Bhaos, tribe in Kashmir, xv. 101.
- Bharamurio, hill in Central Provinces, viii. 72.
- Bharat Chandra Rāi, Bengali poet, author of the *Bidyā Sundar*, ii. 427.
- Bharat Pāl, adopted by Narsingh Pāl, Rājā of Karauli (1852), xv. 27.
- Bhārat Sah, Rājā of Chanderi, fort and palace at Tālbahat, Jhānsi, built by (1618), xxiii. 211.
- Bharat Shāh, chief of Makrai. *See Lachū Shāh.*
- Bharat Singh, Rājā of Shāhpura, xxii. 223.
- Bharata, author of the *Nātya-sāstra*, a Sanskrit treatise on dramatic art (sixth century A.D.), ii. 264.
- Bharatas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
- Bharatpur, State in Rājputāna, viii. 72-86; physical aspects, 72-74; history, 74-79; population, 79-80; agriculture, 80-82; forests, 82; minerals, 82; trade and communications, 82-83; famine, 83; administration, 83-86; revenue, 84-85; education, 86; medical, 86.
- Other references:* Irrigation, iii. 348; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
- Bharatpur, city in Rājputāna, viii. 86-87; Lord Lake repulsed (1805), ii. 492; taken by Lord Combermere (1826), ii. 497; arts and manufactures, iii. 193, 242, 343.
- Bharatpur, head-quarters of Chāng Bhākār State, Central Provinces, viii. 87-88.
- Bhāratvarsha, earliest recognizable term for India, i. 4.
- Bharauli, *pargana* in Simla District, Punjab, viii. 88.
- Bhāravi, author of the *Kirātārjunīya* (sixth century A.D.), ii. 240.
- Bhareja, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 88, xv. 167.
- Bhareli, river of Assam, viii. 88.
- Bhārgav Brāhmans, in Broach city, ix. 29.
- Bhārgavapuri. *See* Hirāmugalūr.
- Bhārhut (Bharaut), ancient site in Central India, viii. 88; inscriptions, ii. 45-47, 55, 57; sculptures, ii. 106-108; *stūpa*, ii. 106-108, 160.
- Bhārmal, rule in Cutch, xi. 78.
- Bhārpur Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1847-63), xviii. 264.
- Bhārs, aboriginal tribe, at one time dominant in United Provinces, vi. 157; ruins of forts attributed to, in Azamgarh, vi. 156; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bahraich, vi. 206; Balliā, vi. 251, 252; Basti, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Etah, xii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kākorī, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Oudh, xix. 279; Partāgarh, xx. 16; Rāē Bareli, xxi. 26; Salon, Rāē Bareli, xxi. 411; Southern Oudh, xxiv. 150; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131.
- Bhārsand, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bhārthana, *tahsil* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 88.
- Bhārti Chand, son of Chhatarsāl, Jaso and Bāndhora *jāgirs* assigned to, xiv. 69.
- Bhārti Chand I, rule in Orchha (1531-54), xix. 243; founded Orchhā town (1531), xiv. 137, xix. 247; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Bhārti Chand II, rule in Orchhā (1775-6), xix. 244.
- Bhārpur, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
- Bhārtihari, Sanskrit poet and grammarian (ob. 651), ii. 240, 242, 243, 252.
- Bhārtrīnāth, brother of Vikrāmaditya of Ujjain, hermitage of, at Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333.
- Bharuch, District in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bhārndpura, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 89, 147.
- Bharukachha, town in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bharūtia, former name of Sardārshahr *tahsil*, Bikaner State, xxi. 104.
- Bharvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.
- Bharwain, sanitarium in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar Khān, Bhasāwar supposed to have been founded by, and named after, viii. 89.
- Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

- by Marāthās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51.
- Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 378.
- Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmīkāntasvāmi, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.
- Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.
- Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Cochin grant of, ii. 58.
- Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 74.
- Bhātbarsi Deotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.
- Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepāl, viii. 89.
- Bhātghora. *See* Baghelkhand.
- Bhāthan, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
- Bhātiāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.
- Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Bānni, vi. 366; Gujrat, xii. 368; Karachi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhatinda, *tāhsil* in Punjab. *See* Govindgarh.
- Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.
- Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91.
- Bhātkheri, zhakurāt in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
- Bhātkuli, village in Amraoti District, Berār, viii. 91.
- Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājpūtāna. *See* Hanumāngarh.
- Bhātpāra, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
- Bhātri, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.
- Bhatta Nārāyāna, author of the *Venisamhāra*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.
- Bhāttāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.
- Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājpūt origin, Bhatner fort held by, xiii. 38-39; in Bhātiāna, viii. 91-92; Bikaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujranwala, xii. 355; Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwārā, xvii. 309; Phūlkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindi Bhātiāna the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājpūtāna, xxi. 94, 112-113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
- Bhattiāna, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91-92.
- Bhattikāvya, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.
- Bhattiprolu, village in Guntur District, Madras, with Buddhist *stūpa*, viii. 92; inscriptions from *stūpa*, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.
- Bhau Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai. *See* Rāmchandra Sāvant.
- Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.
- Bhaunagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92-96; physical aspects, 92-93; history, 93-94; population, 94-95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95-96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
- Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
- Bhausinghjī, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
- Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātāra District, viii. 104.
- Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96-97.
- Bhavāni, *tāluq* in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 97-98.
- Bhavāni, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 98.
- Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bhaunagar.
- Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331.
- Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98-99.
- Bhavvars, cloth traders, in Baroda, vii. 56.
- Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. *See* Bahāwalpur.
- Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
- Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.
- Bhawāni, town in Punjab. *See* Bhiwāni.
- Bhawāni, Rānī, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.
- Bhawāni Kālu, general of the Bhonslas, Bālājī tank at Bāsim constructed by, vii. 104.
- Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndi, Punjab, xvii. 155.
- Bhawāni Shāh, rule in Tehri State (1859-72), xxiii. 270.
- Bhawāni Singh, rule in Datia State (1857), xi. 196.

- Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchipur State (1899), xv. 278.
- Bhawāni Singh Bisen, acquired Bhingā (c. 1720), viii. 111.
- Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālāwār State (1899), xiv. 117.
- Bhawāni temple, at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaffarnagar, xxiii. 304.
- Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.
- Bhawānigarh, *tahsil* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 99.
- Bhawānipur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.
- Khawānīshankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwar, xiii. 222.
- Bhāyāvadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.
- Bheels, tribe in Western India. *See* Bhils.
- Bhelsa, town in Central India. *See* Bhilsa.
- Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bhera, *tahsil* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 99–100.
- Bhera, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.
- Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.
- Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.
- Bhikan Khān, king of Jaunpur. *See* Muhammad Shāh.
- Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.
- Bhikhi, *tahsil* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 100–101.
- Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhiknapahāri, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhil dialects, broken forms of Gujarāti, i. 369; spoken in Barwāni, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351–352; Navsāri *prānt*, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
- Bhilālas, mixed Bhil and Rājput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Ali-Kājpur, v. 224; Barwāni, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xiii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110–111. *See also* Bhils.
- Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33.
- Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
- Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, viii. 104.
- Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187–1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 290; forces of, defeated by Ballāla II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi. 131.
- Bhilodia Chhatrasinghjī, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilodia Motisinghjī, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. *See* Bahloipur.
- Bhils, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101–104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Ali-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhimkund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda *tāluka*, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380–382; Hyderabad, xiii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahi Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwās estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasirābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātpurā range, xxii. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. *See also* Bhilālas.
- Bhilsa, district in Central India, viii. 104–105.
- Bhilsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105–107. *See also* Sānchī.
- Bhilwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107.
- Bhim, *chaori* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
- Bhim Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghori, ii. 353, 354.
- Bhim Karan, Gāgraum fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khiljī, xii. 122.
- Bhim Rao, Koppal, Hyderābād, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.
- Bhim Sen, Pānava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vāga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devi Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; god of Gonds, xii. 325.
- Bhim Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; rule of Rājendra Bikram

- Sah under guardianship of (1816-37), xix. 36.
- Bhīm Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360.
- Bhīm Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.
- Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (*ob.* 1721), xv. 412-413; Gāgrān obtained by, xii. 122, xxi. 34.
- Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739-84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.
- Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778-1828), xxiv. 92.
- Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793-1803), xiv. 186.
- Bhīm Singh's *lāth*, Asoka pillar at Lauriya Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155-156.
- Bhīm Singhī, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.
- Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.
- Bhīm's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
- Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107-108.
- Bhīma, Rājā of Vidiarbha, vii. 366.
- Bhīma I, king of Gujurāt (A.D. 1022-63), ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78.
- Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.
- Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.
- Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kūnch granted in *jāgīr* to (1805), xiii. 337.
- Bhīmasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.
- Bhīmāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108-109.
- Bhimavaram, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
- Bhimavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
- Bhimbar, torrent in Gujurāt District, Punjab, viii. 109.
- Bhimkund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhils, viii. 109.
- Bhīmnāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bhimor, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
- Bhimora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.
- Bhimrao Nadgīr, ruler of Mundargi, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xvii. 39.
- Bhimsenā, river in Assam. See Surmā.
- Bhīmthadi, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109-110.
- Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.
- Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
- Bhindar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110-111.
- Bhīngā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
- Bhīngār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.
- Bhīnmāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111-112.
- Bhīr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112-117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112-113; population, 113-114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115-116; education, 116; medical, 116-117.
- Bhīr, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.
- Bhīr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.
- Bhīshits, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77.
- Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.
- Bhitari, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57-58.
- Bhitaria Tāl, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.
- Bhitri, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzipur District, United Provinces, viii. 117-118.
- Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.
- Bhiwandi, *tāluk* in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118-119.
- Bhiwandi, town in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, *taksil* in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119-120.
- Bhoga Nandisvara, temple of, at Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359.
- Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.
- Bhognipur, *taksil* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.
- Bhogtās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Palāman, xix. 339.
- Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.
- Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.
- Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178-93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by,

- xix. 389; Ratnāgiri forts said to have been built by, xxi. 248; Vāsota attributed to, xxiv. 301.
- Bhoj Rāj, Sāhānis descended from, xxii. 269.
- Bhoja, Chamār leader, Bhojpur named after, xxi. 177.
- Bhoja I, in Central India, ix. 337; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; in Pehowa, xx. 100.
- Bhoja, Paramāra king (*c. A. D. 1010-50*), ii. 311, 336; in Dhār (1010-53), xi. 293; Mālwā, xvii. 103.
- Bhoja, Rājā, Unchahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.
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- Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiawār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.
- Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3, 4-5.
- Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121-122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii. 40.
- Bhojpuri, dialect of the Bihāri language, spoken in east of United Provinces and in Bihār, i. 375-376; in Ballīā, vi. 252; Champāran, x. 140; GhāZIPUR, xii. 225; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
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- Bhokardan, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 122.
- Bholā, head-quarters of subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 122.
- Bholā Nāth Bose Hospital, at Barrack-pore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 87.
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- Bhowāni, river in Madras. *See* Bhavāni.
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- Bhoyi, section of the Bestas in Mysore, xviii. 197-198.
- Bhrāmū, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 392; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41.

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- Bhūp Deo Singh, chief of Raigarh State, Central Provinces (1894), xxi. 45.
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- Bīdrī*, inlaid or encrusted metal-work, named from Bīdar in Hyderābād, Bengal, vii. 269; Bīdar, viii. 167, 170; Hyderābād, xiii. 264; Purnea, xx. 417.
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- Bijai Pāl, founder of reigning family of Karauli, fort of Bijaigarh built by, vii. 137; rule in Karauli (eleventh century), xv. 26.
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- Bijai Singh, Thākūr of Rian, Rājputāna, xxi. 301.
- Bijaigarh, fort at Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137.
- B Jainagar Sāgar, lake at Mahobā, Hamirpur, xvii. 23.
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- Bijolia, town, with antiquarian remains, in Rājputāna, viii. 202.
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- Bilgiri-Rangan Hills, range in Southern India, viii. 236.
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- Billamore, Major, Marri-Bugti country, Baluchistān, penetrated by, xvii. 211.
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- Bimlipatam, *tahsil* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
- Bimlipatam, town and port in Vizagapatam District, Madras, viii. 238.
- Bina, railway junction in Saugor District, Central Provinces, viii. 238-239.
- Bindhāchal, town and shrine in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, viii. 239.
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- Bindi Sāgar or Gosāgar, sacred tank at Phābaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bindu Sarovar, tank at Sidhpur, Baroda, xxi. 359.
- Bindusāra, second Mauryan emperor (297-272 B.C.), ii. 282-283; in Punjab, xx. 261.
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- Deer, brow-antlered (*thamin*), i. 236; Burma, ix. 118; Lower Chindwin, x. 229; Kathā, xv. 153; Kyaukse, xvi. 70; Magwe, xvi. 413; Minbu, xvii. 346; Myingyan, xviii. 121; Sagarīng, xxi. 353; Northern Shan States, xxii. 233; Thayetmyo, xxiii. 344.
- Deer, four-horned (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), i. 235; Bijnor, viii. 194; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Khāndesh, xv. 228; Palāmau, xix. 336; Prome, xx. 220; Saugor, xxii. 137; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 317.
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- Desi Marāthi dialect, i. 374.

- Desing, Rājā of Gingee, death of, in fight, and founding of town of Rānipet in honour of widow who committed *sati*, xii. 244, xxi. 234.
- Desu, Rānī, regent of Nābha (1783-90), xviii. 263.
- Deswāl, Jat clan, in Karnāl, xv. 51; Khilchipur, xv. 278.
- Detsung, Kachāri ruler, death of, vi. 27.
- Deū Mīnī, female Bhīl chieftain. *See* Devī.
- Deūlaon Rājā, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xi. 272.
- Dev Dharm high school, Ferozepore, xii. 97.
- Dev Samāj school, at Moga, Ferozepore, xii. 97, xvii. 381.
- Deva Rājā, Doddā, king of Mysore, xviii. 178-179.
- Deva Rāya I, Vijayanagar king (1406), ii. 345, xviii. 174.
- Deva Rāya II, Vijayanagar king, ii. 345.
- Devakottai, town in Madura District, Madras, xi. 272-273.
- Devālā, village in Nilgiri District, Madras, xi. 273.
- Devalpalli, former name of Mirialguda *tāluk*, Nalgonda District, Hyderābād State, xi. 273, xvii. 263.
- Devammājī, Rānī of Coorg (1809), xi. 15-16.
- Devāngas, weavers, in Coimbatore, x. 361; Sholapur, xxii. 298.
- Devanhalli, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 273.
- Devanhalli, town in Bangalore District, xi. 273.
- Devaprayāg, village in Tehrī State, United Provinces, xi. 273-274.
- Devarāj, Mysore minister, xviii. 180.
- Devara-kādū, sacred forests in Pādinālk-nād, Coorg, xix. 309-310.
- Devarāyadurga, fortified hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xi. 274.
- Devarbettā, peak in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 61.
- Devargud, town in Bombay. *See* Gudd-guddāpur.
- Devarkonda, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād State, xi. 274.
- Devdās, king of Benares, legend concerning daughter of, xviii. 360.
- Devगad Island, in Bay of Kārwār, xv. 66.
- Devgarh, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 274-275.
- Devgarh village (1), port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 275.
- Devgarh village (2), in Janjīra State, Bombay, xi. 275.
- Devī, female Bhīl chieftain, xi. 247.
- Devī, goddess, image at Chāndor, x. 167; statue at Dalmī, xi. 127; temple at Deoband, xi. 242-243; Deolia named after, xi. 247; temple at Kāngra, xiv. 397; natural jets of combustible gas at Jawāla Mukhi believed to be a manifestation of, xiv. 86; legend of, in connexion with Mahākuta pond, xviii. 360; temple at Saptashring, xxii. 81.
- Devī, Great and Little, tributaries of the Kātjurī river, xvi. 432.
- Devi Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champāwat in United Provinces, xi. 275.
- Devi Kund, cremation tank of the chiefs of Bikaner, viii. 219.
- Devi Singh, Gilgit fort taken (1860), xv. 96.
- Devi Singh, Rājā, farm in Dinājpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xxi. 225.
- Devi Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chanderī (1680), x. 164.
- Devikot, ruins in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 275-276.
- Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.
- Devimane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Devipatam, ancient name for Fort St. David, xii. 101.
- Devil murders, in Nicobars, xix. 72, 83.
- Devlālī, cantonment in Bombay. *See* Deolālī.
- Devlia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
- Devojī, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1.
- Devonian fossils of Chitrāl, i. 67.
- Devrukh, head-quarters of Sangameshwar *tāluka*, Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 277.
- Devs of Chinchvad, sacred family, x. 227.
- Dewa, Rao, Bündi State founded, ix. 79; Bündi town taken (c. 1342), ix. 87.
- Dewa Singh, Sardār, Sir, president of Council of Regency, Patiāla State (1890), xx. 39.
- Dewal, village in Pilibhit District, United Provinces, xi. 277.
- Dewālī, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Amritsar, v. 328; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Gobardhan, xii. 280; Nepāl, xix. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
- Dewāngiri, village in Kāmrūp District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 277.
- Dewās States, twin treaty States in Mālwā Political Charge, Central India Agency, xi. 277-281.
- Dewās, town in Central India, xi. 281.
- Deyyanne Dewale at Polonnaruwa, ii. 163.

- Dhābla Dhir, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhābla Ghosi, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhādi, petty State under Jubbal, Punjab, xi. 281-282.
- Dhāi-ka Mahal, at Māndogarh, ii. 187.
- Dhāk or *pālās* trees (*Butea frondosa*), in Allahābād, v. 228; Amritsar, v. 319; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Banki, vi. 418; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26-27; Budānn, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Cawnpore, ix. 307; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 223; Gujrāt, xii. 364, 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 302; Hardoi, xiii. 43; Jhālawār, xiv. 119; Jodhpur, xiv. 180, 191; Karauli, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kheri, xv. 269; Kotah, xv. 418; Mainpuri, xvii. 34; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Patiāla, xx. 33; Pilibhit, xx. 141; Punjab, xx. 309; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 26; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Thānesar, xxiii. 305; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.
- Dhāka. *See* Dacca.
- Dhākādakshin, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 282.
- Dhākads, tribe in Khilchipur, xv. 278.
- Dhākars, cultivating caste, in Chhabra, x. 195; Kotah, xv. 416; Udaipur, xxiv. 94.
- Dhal tank, Devikot, xi. 276.
- Dhaleswari, river of Assam, xi. 282.
- Dhāliwāls, Jat tribe in Ferozepore District, xii. 89.
- Dhalkisor river. *See* Rupnārayan.
- Dhalni, lake in Goālpāra District, xii. 269.
- Dhālyā, class of Lambāni outcastes in Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Dhamacheti, king, Kelatha peak pagoda built by (fifteenth century), xxiii. 332.
- Dhamathawka, king of Pagan, pagoda erected by, in Pauk township (1091), xix. 322.
- Dhāmī, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xi. 282.
- Dhāmins, Brāhmans in Gayā, xii. 200.
- Dhamma Thawka Min. *See* Asoka.
- Dhammār, village in Indore State, Central India, xi. 283.
- Dhāmpur, *tāksil* in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 283-284.
- Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144.
- Dhāmura, river and estuary in Bengal, xi. 284.
- Dhamtari, *tāksil* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284-285.
- Dhamtari, town in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 285.
- Dhānaks, scavengers, in Delhi, xi. 226; Hissār, xiii. 149; Rohtak, xxi. 414.
- Dhanaula, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 286.
- Dhangā, rule of (950-99), ix. 69; battle of Lamghān (988), ix. 338.
- Dhangar or Gollas, shepherds in the Deccan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, v. 178; Akola, v. 184; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bāsim, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379; Bhīr, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bidar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Elgandal, xii. 7; Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Indūr, xiii. 353; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhapur, xv. 383; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 3; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Medak, xvii. 247; Mysore State, xviii. 196, 198; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Dhankas, aboriginal tribe, in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295.
- Dhankorabai hospital, Nāsik, xviii. 412.
- Dhanrāj Sāhu, murdered (1848), v. 314.
- Dhansiri (1), river of Assam, xi. 286.
- Dhansiri (2), river of Assam, xi. 286-287.
- Dhānuks, caste in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhanwars, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.
- Dhaola Dhār, mountain chain in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 287.
- Dhār, State in Central India, under Bhopāwar Agency, xi. 287-293; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
- Dhar, town in Central India, xi. 293-296; iron pillar, ii. 25; inscriptions, ii. 50 n.
- Dhār forest, minerals, iii. 147.
- Dhār Rao, traditional founder of Dhārwār fort (1403), xi. 316.
- Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.
- Dhāra Tirth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhī, Sind, xvi. 137.
- Dharāla, leading class of Kolis, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujurāt, xv. 388.
- Dharam Chand, or Shādi Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmir, xv. 100-101.

- Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817-34), xix. 244.
- Dhāramandal tank, Pinjaur, Patiāla, xx. 148.
- Dhārampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296-297.
- Dhārampur, capital of Dhārampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.
- Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297-298.
- Dhārāpuram, tāluk in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.
- Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298-299.
- Dhārāseo, tāluk and town in Hyderābād. *See* Osmanābād.
- Dhāri (1), head-quarters of tāluka of the same name in Baroda State, xi. 299.
- Dhāri (2), petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 299, xxi. 291.
- Dhāriwal, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with woollen mill, xi. 299; manufactures, iii. 213.
- Dhārlā, river of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Torsā.
- Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23.
- Dharm Singh, shākūr of Dhādi, xi. 281-282.
- Dharma Singh, Pāri Nagar city said to have been founded by, xxiii. 309.
- Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.
- Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, ii. 232-233.
- Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327.
- Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.
- Dharmanagar, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.
- Dharma-nibandhas, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.
- Dharmapuri, tāluk in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
- Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376.
- Dharmasamāj, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.
- Dharmatpur, battle of, xxi. 241.
- Dharmavaram, tāluk in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299-300.
- Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.
- Dharmjaygarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi. 300.
- Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xi. 300-301.
- Dharmśāla, hill station and cantonment in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 301-302.
- Dharmśālas. *See* Rest-houses.
- Dharmaoda, *thakurāt* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417.
- Dharmī Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.
- Dhārwār Agency, the. *See* Savanūr State.
- Dhārwār, District in Bombay Presidency, xi. 302-315; physical aspects, 302-305; history, 305-306; population, 306-308; agriculture, 308-311; forests, 311; mines and minerals, 311; trade and communications, 311-312; famine, 312-313; administration, 313-315; revenue, 314; education, 314-315; medical, 315.
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- Dhārwār, tāluka in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xi. 315.
- Dhārwār, town in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xi. 315-317; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 201, 217.
- Dhārwār geological system, i. 60; Bijapur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 272; Deccan table-land, xi. 206; Kadūr, xiv. 263; Lingsugur, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Raichūr, xxi. 38; Sandūr, xxii. 42.
- Dhasān, river of Northern India, xi. 317.
- Dhātupātha, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pānini, ii. 263.
- Dhāulgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26.
- Dhauli, hill in Purī District, Bengal, xi. 317-318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
- Dhauraḥrā, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xi. 318.
- Dhāwāl, Rājā. *See* Dholan Deo.
- Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.
- Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xxi. 114.
- Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. *See also* Mahārs.
- Dhemā Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.
- Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319.
- Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xi. 319; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
- Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.
- Dheri Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. *See* Shāhderi.
- Dhers. *See* Dheds.
- Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi, xi. 224, 233.
- Dhilwān, tahsil in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.
- Dhīmāl language, i. 391, 400.
- Dhīmars, caste of various functions, in

- Baoni, vi. 415; Chanda, x. 153; Darbhanga, xi. 155; Orchha, xix. 245.
- Dhind - deva Wāgh, freebooter. *See* Dhundia.
- Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292.
- Dhir Lake, Goālpāra, xii. 269.
- Dhir Shamsher, commander-in-chief in Nepāl, conspiracy against (1882), xix. 37.
- Dhir Singh, Tekāri Raj founded by, xxiii. 273.
- Dhiraj Singh, Dīwān, Lugāsi confirmed to, xvi. 209; abdicated (1814), xvi. 209.
- Dhirat Singh, ruler in Garha (1901), xii. 161.
- Dhobis, washermen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdaspur, xii. 396; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Lahore, xvi. 99; Miānwāli, xvii. 320; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshawar, xx. 117; Siālkot, xxii. 329-330; Soālkuchi, xxiii. 68.
- Dhodān, *tahsil* in the Punjab. *See* Bhawāngarh.
- Dhopad, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 320.
- Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsāri, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.
- Dhokal Singh, rule in Pannā (1785-98), xix. 401.
- Dhola, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.
- Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331-332.
- Dholara, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169.
- Dholera, seaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320-321.
- Dholka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.
- Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321-322.
- Dholpur, State in Rājpūtāna, xi. 322-323; physical aspects, 322-323; history, 323-325; population, 325; agriculture, 325-327; forests, 326-327; trade and communications, 327; famine, 327-328; administration, 328-331; revenue, 329, 330; police, 331; education, 331; medical, 331; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
- Dholpur, capital of State in Rājpūtāna, xi. 331-332; inscription, ii. 56; brass- and copper-work, iii. 241.
- Dhond, head-quarters of *petha* of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332-333.
- Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440.
- Dhondiyas, sect of Jains, i. 417; in Bānsda State, vi. 404.
- Dhond-Manmād State Railway, v. 119.
- Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.
- Dhonkal Singh, disputes concerning succession to Jodhpur, xiv. 186, 198.
- Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.
- Dhore, unclean caste in Dhārāwār, xi. 308.
- Dhotijodās, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.
- Dhotis or *dhotars*, iii. 198; manufactured in Gadwāl, Hyderābād, xii. 121; Hyderābād, xii. 262-263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, xvii. 16; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Memāri, xvii. 291; Raichūr, xxi. 41; Savanūr, xxii. 156; Sholapur, xxii. 301; Terdal, xxiii. 281; Warangal, xxiv. 362.
- Dhotria, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xi. 333.
- Dhrāngadhra, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333-334, xv. 167.
- Dhrāngadhra, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 334-335.
- Dhrol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335, xv. 166.
- Dhrol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335.
- Dhrun, mountain ridge, Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
- Dhruba Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph Mary, viii. 6.
- Dhubri, subdivision in Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 335-336.
- Dhubri, head-quarters of Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336-337.
- Dhul Kot (1), ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.
- Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhār, Central India, xi. 293.
- Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.
- Dhulātia, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99.
- Dhūlia, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 337.
- Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337-339.
- Dhuliān, mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xi. 339.
- Dhulipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.
- Dhumnar, archaeological site in Central India. *See* Dhamnār.
- Dhūndai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341.
- Dhūndārī language. *See* Jaipuri.

- Dhündhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
- Dhundhgarh, name of Dibai in eleventh century, xi. 341.
- Dhūndhu, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xiii. 385.
- Dhūndī dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Dhundi Rāj temple. *See* Ganesh, Temple of.
- Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga (1799), xxii. 285, 290.
- Dhundias, Jain sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
- Dhūndhs, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwālpindi, xxi. 266.
- Dhuniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
- Dhurrumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
- Dhūrs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Dhurwai, petty *sanad* State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.
- Dhyān Singh, Rāja of Jammu, Eminābād given in *jāgīr* to, xii. 24; rule in Pūnch, xv. 94.
- Di Pa, disturbance in Salween, xxi. 417.
- Diamond Harbour, subdivision in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Island, off coast of Burma, with wireless telegraphy station, xi. 340-341.
- Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr, xvii. 400; Sangrūr, xiv. 175; xxii. 55.
- Diamonds, iii. 160-161; found or mined in Ajaigarh, v. 131; Anantapur, v. 338, 344; Bānganapalle, vi. 372, 375; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bijāwar, viii. 188, 190; Central India, ix. 367; Chānda, x. 156; Charkhārī, x. 177, 178; Gāngapur, xii. 142; Golconda, xii. 309; Hyderābād, xiii. 232, 262; Kallfūr, Hyderābād, xiv. 315; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241, 290; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Nalgonda, xviii. 341; Nellore, xix. 17; Pannā, xix. 399, 402-403; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Vindhya Hills, i. 62, xxiv. 317; Wajrakarūr, xxiv. 350; Warangal, xxiv. 357.
- Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Udayamperūr.
- Dibai, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 341.
- Dibālpur, ancient town in the Punjab. *See* Dīpālpur.
- Dibāng, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibrū, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibrū-Sadiya Railway, iii. 415.
- Dibrugarh, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 341-342.
- Dibrugarh, town and cantonment in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 342-343.
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Godā, another name for Godāvāri river, xii. 299.

Godāgāñī, river mart in Rājshāhī District, Eastern Bengal, xii. 281.

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Godhra, head-quarters of Pāñch Mahāls District, Bombay, xii. 301.

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Gogunda, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xii. 303–304.

Gohad, historic town in Gwalior State, Central India, xii. 304.

Gohāditya, rule in south-west of Mewār, xxiv. 87.

Gohāna, *tākṣi* in Rohtak District, Punjab, xii. 304.

Gohāna, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xii. 304–305.

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Gokāk, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, with waterfall and irrigation works, xii. 306-307.

Gokalpura, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xii. 307, xvii. 14.

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- Kalandāris, tribe in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
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- Kalewa, township in Upper Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xiv. 306-307.
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- Kaliān Singh, founder of Kalānaur, Rohatk, xiv. 298.
- Kaliāna (or Chal-Kalyāna), town in Jīnd State, Punjab, xiv. 307.
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- Kālinjar, town and hill-fort in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xiv. 310-313.
- Kālinjara, village in Bānswāra State, Rājputāna, xiv. 313.
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- Kallānpur, village in South Kanara District, Madras, xiv. 314.
- Kallidākurichi, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xiv. 314.
- Kallikota and Atagada, permanently settled estates in Ganjām District, Madras, xiv. 314-315.
- Kallūr, *tāluka* in Warangal District, Hyderabad, xiv. 315.
- Kallūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xiv. 315.
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- Kāman, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 325-326.
- Kamandal Kund, reservoirs at Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Kāmandurga, peak in Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
- Kamāngari work, manufactured in Sītpur, xxiii. 62.
- Kāmāredripet, *tāluks* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 326.
- Kāmārhāti, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xiv. 326.
- Kāmārs, or blacksmiths, in Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7.
- Kamar-ud-dīn, rule in Cuddapah (1782), xi. 61; surrender of Coimbatore to (1791), x. 371-372.
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- Kamar-ud-dīn Tamar, governor of Bengal (1244-6), vii. 216.
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- Kamāsin, *tāhsil* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xiv. 326-327.
- Kamātāpur, ruined city in Cooch Behār State, Bengal, xiv. 327.
- Kamauli plates of king Vaidyadēva, ii. 33.
- Kambakkam Drug, peak in Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 399.
- Kambam, *tāluks* and town in Madras. See Cumbum.
- Kamban, author of Tamil *Rāmāyana* (eleventh century), ii. 421, 435.
- Kambar, *tāluka* in Lārkāna District, Sind, xiv. 327.
- Kambar, town in Lārkāna District, Sind, xiv. 327-328.
- Kambar Khel, subdivision of Afrīdis, v. 69, xv. 303.
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- Kambugudi, peak in Salem, xxi. 396.
- Kāmdar Khān, Musalmān revenue agent, Hazāribāgh (1765), xiii. 88.
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- Kāmgār Khān, rule in Hissār, Rohtak, and Gurgaon, xxi. 311-312.
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- Kamlagarh, ancient fortress in Mandī State, Punjab, xiv. 328.
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- Kamti chiefs, Colonel White killed by, while in command of Sadiyā (1839), vi. 33, 34.
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- Kanak Sāgar, sheet of water in Dugāri, Rājputāna, xi. 375.
- Kanakans, agricultural labourers, in Cochin, x. 345.
- Kanakbhawan, temple at Ajodhyā, v. 176.
- Kanakkans, class of accountants, in North Arcot, v. 408.
- Kanaksen, prince, according to tradition, took sanctuary at Dholka, Ahmadābād, xi. 321.
- Kanara, spice gardens, iii. 54-56; wood-carving, iii. 231.
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- Kanauj town, ancient city in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xiv. 370-372; coins struck at (1194), ii. 141; Buddhist assembly, ii. 297; history, ii. 310, 313-314; calico-printing, iii. 186.
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- Kanaujīā Kurmīs of the United Provinces, i. 322.
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- Kanawāri, language of the Western Himālayas, i. 386-387, 392.
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- Kanchinkaldurga, peak in Mysore, xiv. 262.
- Kāñchīvaram, town in Madras. *See* Conjeeveram.
- Kāñchrāpāra, village in Twenty-four Pariganas District, Bengal, xiv. 373.
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- Kandahār, province of Afghānistān, i. 13; xiv. 373-374.
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- Kandhārā, plain-dwelling Khonds, xv. 280-281.
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- Kāndhla, town in Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces, xiv. 377-378.
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- Kāndī, subdivision in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xiv. 378.
- Kāndī, town in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xiv. 378.
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- Kaneras, caste, in Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Miānwāli, xvii. 320.
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- Kangwa La, pass through the Himālayas, xiii. 134.
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- Kanhoji Angria**, Marāthā pirate. *See Angria.*
- Kanhoji II**, the last of the Angrias of Kolāba (c. 1840), xv. 359.
- Kanhoji Naik**, building at Madhi, Ahmadnagar (c. 1780), xvi. 231.
- Kanhows**, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273.
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- Kani**, township in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xiv. 399-400.
- Kanigiri**, *tāluk* in Nellore District, Mādras, xiv. 400.
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- Kanjars**, criminal tribe, in Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 331; Muzaffamagar, xviii. 91; Nānta, Rājputāna, xviii. 367.
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- Kankar**, or nodular limestone, iii. 150.
- Kānkariā**, tank at Ahmadābād, v. 108.
- Kāuker**, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xiv. 402-403.
- Kankira**, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.
- Kānkrej**, collection of petty States under Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xiv. 403.
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- Kānkroli**, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 404.
- Kanksiāl**, petty State in Kāthiawār, Bombay, xiv. 404, xv. 167.
- Kannad**, *tāluka* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xiv. 404.
- Kannadiyans**, Kanarese caste of shepherds and cattle-breeders, Chingleput, x. 257.
- Kannanūr**, village adjoining Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3.
- Kammara**, Rāshtrakūta king of Mysore, xviii. 171.
- Kanniyambāl**, virgin goddess, temple to, Cochin, Travancore, x. 376.
- Kānor**, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 404.
- Kanora**, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xiv. 405, xxi. 291.
- Kanpār Ishwaria**, petty State in Kāthiawār, Bombay, xiv. 405, xv. 167.
- Kānpur**, village in Narsinghpur State, Orissa, xiv. 405.
- Kans**, uncle of Krishna, xvi. 427.
- Kāns**, Hindu Rājā of Bengal (1407), ii. 372, vii. 216.
- Kāns**, noxious grass or weed, in British Bundelkhand, ix. 73; Garauthā, Jhānsi, xii. 160; Jālaun, xiv. 18, 21; Jhānsi, xiv. 141; Kālpī, Jālaun, xiv. 317; Lalitpur, xvi. 133; Moth, Jhānsi, xviii. 4; Saugor, xxii. 141; Shīmoga, Mysore, xxii. 281, 282.
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- Kānta Arasu**, founder of Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 59.
- Kanta Rai**, Sri, Rājā of Jessore (1764), xiv. 93.
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- Kantakadvāra** town, old name of Mulbāgal, xviii. 20.
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- Kāntherāva**, Rājā of Mysore (1637), xviii. 178; temple built at Devarāyadurga by, xi. 274; attempt on Seringapatam repulsed by, xviii. 177.
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- Kantilo**, village in Khandparā State, Orissa, xiv. 405.
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- Karaia, village in Gwalior, Central India, xv. 20.
- Kāraikudi, town in Madura District, Madras, xv. 20.
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- Kārāmūngi, crown *tāluk* in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xv. 21-22.
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- Karār Bīr, giant demon, shrine at Jaunpur, iv. 82.
- Karasgaon, town in Anraoti District, Berār, xv. 24.
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- Kistna, District in Madras, xv. 319-334; physical aspects, 319-321; history, 321-322; population, 323-325; agriculture, 325-328; trade and communications, 328-330; famine, 330; administration, 330-333; education, 333-334; medical, 334; Christians in, i. 443.
- Kistna, river of Southern India, i. 45, iii. 361, xv. 334-336.
- Kistna Canals, canal system of Kistna delta, iii. 331, 332, 338, 355, xv. 336-337.
- Kistnagiri, hill composing part of Gingee fortress, South Arcot, xi. 243.
- Kistvaens. *See* Antiquarian Remains.
- Kitchener, Lord, Commander-in-Chief (1902), army reforms, ii. 529-530, iv. 359-360.
- Kites (*Milvus*), i. 253.
- Kitolo, chief of the Little Kushans, founded kingdom of Gandhāra (425), i. 306; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 150; Punjab, xx. 262.
- Kitthayi Island. *See* Kisseraing.
- Kittūr, village and fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 337; outbreak in which British officers were killed (1824), xv. 337; inscription, ii. 56.
- Kiūnthal, Simla Hill State, Punjab. *See* Keonthal.
- Kizilbāhis, Persian race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Istālif, xiii. 371.
- Klangdong, upper reaches of Dhaleswari river, Assam, xv. 337.
- Klangklangs, tribe in Chin Hills, x. 273, 274.
- Klein, Danish missionary, botanical collections, xvi. 242-243.
- Knight, Mr., *Where Three Empires meet*, quoted on Ladākh, xvi. 89, 90.
- Knives. *See* Cutlery.
- Knox, Captain, Resident in Nepāl (1802-3), xix. 34.
- Koch kingdom, established by Biswa Singh, vi. 25; in Assam, vi. 43; rule in Cooch Behār, x. 381-382; Gauhāti included in (sixteenth century), xii. 184; overran Rangpur, xxi. 224.
- Kochchi. *See* Cochin.
- Kochs, or Rājbansis, aboriginal tribe, in Assam, vi. 25, 28; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 24-25; Čooch Behār, x. 383; Dacca, xi. 107; Darjeeling, xi. 170; Darrang, xi. 185; Dinājpur, xi. 350; Gāro Hills, xii. 174; Goalpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35; Kāmrūp, xiv. 333; Kishanganj, xv. 309; Mymensingh, xviii. 154; Nowgong, xix. 224; Purnea, xx. 416; Rājshāhi, xxi. 159, 164; Sibsāgar, xxii. 348.
- Kod, tāluka in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xv. 337-338.
- Kōdā, dialect of the Mundā language, i. 383.
- Kodachādri, mountain in Mysore, xv. 338, xviii. 296, xxii. 282.
- Kodagas, tribe. *See* Coorg.
- Kodagu, vernacular name of Coorg, xv. 338.
- Kodagu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 22.

- Kodaikānal, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338.
- Kodaikānal, sanitarium in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338-339; observatory, i. 106.
- Kodangal, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 339-340.
- Kodangal, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 340.
- Kodangibetta, peak in Coorg, xv. 340.
- Kodaung, hilly tract in Mōngmit State, Upper Burma, xv. 340.
- Kodinār, town in Amreli *prānt*, Baroda, xv. 340.
- Kodon, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Ballīā, vi. 253; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Baroda, vii. 46; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 245; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Central India, ix. 359-360, 390; Central Provinces, x. 34, 35-36; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 178; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwārā, x. 209; Chhukhadān, Central Provinces, x. 216; Drug, xi. 369-370; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Ghāzipur, xii. 226; Gorakhpur, xii. 335-336; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jubulpore, xiv. 211; Kaira, xiv. 280; Kālāhāndī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Kheri, xv. 271; Maihar, Central India, xvii. 28; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Palāmāu, xix. 340; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 29; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rajpipla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 295; Saktī, Central Provinces, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94; Saugor, xxii. 142; Seoni, xxii. 170; Sītāpur, xxiii. 57; Surat, xxiii. 159; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
- Koenig, botanical collections of, in Madras, xvi. 242-243.
- Kohan Dil Khān, from Persia, Safdar Jang Sadozai driven out of Kandahār by (1842), xiv. 376.
- Kohāt, District in North-West Frontier Province, xv. 341-350; physical aspects, 341-342; history, 342-344; population, 344-345; agriculture, 345-347; trade and communications, 347-348; famine, 348; administration, 348-350; education, 350; medical, 350.
- Kohāt, *tāhsil* in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 350-351.
- Kohāt, town and cantonment in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 351-352; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199, 211.
- Kohāt Pass Afridis, expedition against (1850), xix. 208.
- Kohāt Salt Quarries, North-West Frontier Province, i. 93, iii. 159, iv. 251, xv. 351.
- Koh-i-Bābā, mountain range in Afghānistān, xv. 352.
- Koh-i-Mārān, mountains in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 14, xxii. 98.
- Kohimā, subdivision in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, xv. 352-353.
- Kohimā, head-quarters of Nāgā Hills District, Assam, with cantonment, xv. 353.
- Koh-i-Patandar, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
- Kohīr, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād State. See Bidar *Tāluk*.
- Kohīr, town in Bidar District, Hyderābād, xv. 353.
- Kohistān, hilly country in Karachi District, Sind, xv. 353-354.
- Kohistān, hilly country in Kābul province, Afghānistān, xiv. 241.
- Kohistāni, language of Swāt and Upper Indus, i. 364, 371, 397.
- Kohistānis, tribe in Kābul, xiv. 241.
- Koh-i-Sultān, extinct volcano in Chāgai Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120.
- Kohlis, caste, in Bhandāra, viii. 64; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chānda, x. 153.
- Kohlu, *tāhsil* in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xv. 354.
- Kohlus, tribe on Minicoy Island, xvii. 360.
- Koil, town and *tāhsil* in Aligarh District, United Provinces, usually called Aligarh, xv. 354; history, v. 209-211.
- Koilābhūtīs, dancers in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Koilkonda, former *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 354.
- Koilkuntla, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xv. 354.
- Koilpatti, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xv. 354-355.
- Koirao, Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189.
- Koirīs, cultivating caste, in Assam, vi. 157; Ballīā, vi. 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Champāran, x. 140; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzipur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Monghyr, xvii.

- 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Patna, xx. 59; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
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- Kokai Mahal, building at Narod, Central India, xviii. 381.
- Koknas, or Koknis, tribe, in Bānsda, Bombay, vi. 404; the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 146.
- Koktheinnayon pagoda, near Salin, Minbu, Burma, xvii. 348.
- Kol, generic name applied by Hindus to Mundā, Ho, and Oraon tribes of Bengal, xv. 355.
- Kol, demon, slain by Balarāma, v. 209, 217.
- Kol language. *See* Mundā.
- Kolāba, District in Bombay, xv. 355-368; physical aspects, 355-357; history, 357-359; population, 359-361; agriculture, 361-363; forests, 363-364; trade and communications, 364-365; famine, 365-366; administration, 366-367; education, 367-368; medical, 368; Jewish colony, i. 441.
- Kolachel, seaport in Travancore State, Madras, xv. 368.
- Kolair, lake in Madras. *See* Colair.
- Kolāla, ancient name of Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378.
- Kolāmī, Gondī dialect, i. 379, 381-382; spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Kolāms, aboriginal tribe, in Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Berār, vii. 379; Wardhā, xxiv. 369; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Kolār, District in Mysore, xv. 368-376; physical aspects, 368-370; history, 370-371; population, 371-372; agriculture, 372-374; trade and communications, 374; famine, 374; administration, 374-375; education, 375-376; medical, 376; gold-field, iii. 141-142; coal-field, iii. 166.
- Kolār, *tāluk* in Kolār District, Mysore, xv. 376.
- Kolār, town in Kolār District, Mysore, xv. 378-379.
- Kolār band of schistose rocks, Mysore, xviii. 165.
- Kolār Gold Fields, city in Kolār District, Mysore, iii. 141-142, xv. 376-378.
- Kolāramma temple, Kolār, Mysore, xv. 378.
- Kolārian languages. *See* Munda.
- Kolārians, ethnology, i. 298-299.
- Kolattiri Rājā, Cannanore capital of, ix. 298.
- Kolhān, Government estate in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xv. 379-380.
- Kolhāpur, State in Bombay, xv. 380-386; physical aspects, 380-382; history, 382-383; population, 383-384; agriculture, 384; trade and communications, 384-385; famine, 385; administration, 385-
- 386; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Kolhāpur, capital of Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xv. 386-387; crystal casket found, ii. 36-37.
- Kolhāpur, town in Amraoti District, Berār. *See* Kholāpur.
- Kolhāti, tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115.
- Kolis, tribe in Western India; total number, i. 498; chiefly in Bombay Presidency, xv. 387-390; Ahmadābād, v. 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Baoni, Central India, vi. 415; Bāriya, Bombay, viii. 20; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Bombay City, viii. 402, 412; Broach, ix. 21, 22; Cambay, Bombay, ix. 294; Ghod, Poona, threatened by (1839), xii. 233; turbulence of, in Gujurāt, xii. 352; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Idar, Bombay, xiii. 326; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Janjira, Bombay, xiv. 59; Kaira, xiv. 279; Kāthiawār, xv. 177, 178; Kolāba, xv. 360; Konkan and Deccan, xv. 389; Māhi Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pālanpur, xix. 349; Pāñch Mahāls, xix. 383; Piram Island, Ahmadābād, held by, xx. 150; Poona, xx. 168, 169, 170; Rēwa Kāntha, xxi. 295; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sind, viii. 307, xxii. 407; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxii. 42; Surat, xxii. 158; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 169; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 309, 310; Tungār, Thāna, xxiv. 62; Viramgām, Ahmadābād, xxiv. 318.
- Kolis, Himālayan tribe, in Chamba, x. 131; Mandi, xvii. 155; Simla, xxii. 379.
- Kolkai, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras, former capital and seaport, xv. 387.
- Kollaimalais, hill range in Salem District, Madras, xv. 390.
- Kollangod, town in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 390.
- Kollans, caste, in Travancore, xxiv. 9.
- Kollas, blacksmiths, in Coorg, xi. 28.
- Kollegāl, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391.
- Kollegāl, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391.
- Kollūr, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Kols, caste, in Allahābād, v. 231; Andaman, v. 361; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bundelkhand, ix. 72; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93; Hos joined (1831-2), xxiii. 5; in Jubbulpore, xiv. 210; Mirzāpur, xvii. 364, 370; Nimār, Central India, xix. 118; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284.
- Koltās, cultivating caste, murdered by

- Khonds in Kālāhandī, Bengal, xv. 282-283; in Sambalpur, xxii. 9.
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 Komans, shepherd caste. *See* Idaiyans.
 Komāra Rāma, traditional builder of remains at Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 170-171.
 Komatis, trading caste in Southern India, iii. 302; in South Arcot, v. 426; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Bāsim, vii. 100; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ganjām, xii. 152; Gubbī, Mysore, xii. 345; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kistna, xv. 324; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 222; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.
 Kommaras, potters, in Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164.
 Komulmair, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kumbhalgarh.
 Kōn ravines, neolithic implements found in, ii. 91.
 Konārak, ruined temple in Puri District, Orissa, ii. 179, 180, xv. 391-392, xx. 402.
 Konbaung Min. *See* Tharrawaddy, Prince.
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 Kondadoras, tribe, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
 Kondalwādi, town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 392.
 Kondamudi, inscription, ii. 59.
 Kondāne, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 392-393; caves, ii. 162.
 Kondapalli, town and hill-fortress in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 393.
 Kondavid, village and hill-fortress in Guntūr District, Madras, xv. 393.
 Kondkā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chhūkhādān.
 Kondochates, Greek name for Great Gandak river, xii. 125.
 Kongālvās, rule in North Coorg, xi. 9-10.
 Kongnoli, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 393-394.
 Kongu, dynasty in Southern India, Coimbatore, x. 358; Salem, xxi. 398.
 Kongudēsarājākkal, the, Tamil chronicle, ii. 6-7.
 Konher, of Nāsik, steps, &c., on Sapta-shring made by, xxii. 80-81.
 Konher Rao Trimbak Patvardhan of Kurandvād, defeated at Bhoj by Yesājī Sindhiā (1773), viii. 121.
 Kōning, Henry, founder of Swedish Company (1731), ii. 466.
 Konkan, tract below Western Ghāts south of the Damangangā river, xv. 394-395; physical aspects, i. 39; meteorology, i. 114, 117, 130, 142, 148; zoology, i. 272; language, i. 374; growth of population, i. 463.
 Konkani, dialect of Marāthī, i. 374; spoken in Coorg, xi. 23; Goa, xii. 258-259; North Kanara, xiv. 344; South Kanara, xiv. 359-360; Konkan, xv. 394; Madras Presidency, xvi. 260, 261; Sāvantvādi State, xxii. 153.
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 Konkanis, caste, in Bombay City, viii. 412; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28.
 Konnūr, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, with antiquarian remains, xv. 395-396; inscription, ii. 9-10.
 Kooshtea, town in Nadiā District, Bengal. *See* Kushtia.
 Kopāganj, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xv. 396-397.
 Kopargaon, tāluk of Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xv. 397.
 Kopilās, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
 Kopili, river of Assam. *See* Kapili.
 Koppa, tāluk in Kadūr District, Mysore, xv. 397-398.
 Koppal, hill-fort and town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xv. 398.
 Korā, ancient town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 398.
 Korābar, estate in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kurābar.
 Korachas, Koramas, or Koravas, nomadic class, in Anantapur, v. 346; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 171; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xii. 65; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 200, 255; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286.
 Korai, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315.
 Koramas, tribe. *See* Korachas.
 Korampur, ancient name of Holavanahalli, Mysore, xiii. 158.
 Korangi, village in Godāvari District, Madras. *See* Coringa.
 Korapula, river in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 398-399.
 Koraput, subdivision and tāhsil in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
 Koraput, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
 Koras, aboriginal tribe, in Mānbhūm, xvii. 115.
 Koras, tribe, in Andamans, v. 360.
 Koras, fishermen, in Baluchistān, Kalāt, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48.
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- Koravas, tribe. *See* Korachas.
- Korbā, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.
- Koreā, tributary State in Central Provinces, xv. 399-402.
- Koregaon, *tāluk* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 402.
- Koregaon, village in Poona District, Bombay, scene of battle (1818), xv. 402.
- Koregaon lake, in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 300, 301.
- Korh, *tahsil* in Mirzāpur District, United Provinces, xv. 402-403.
- Koris, weavers and labourers, in Agra, v. 77; Aligarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Ambāla, v. 280; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Banki, vi. 420; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Etāwah, xii. 42; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Muttra, xviii. 62; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.
- Korkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Berār, vii. 379; Betūl, viii. 9; Ellīchpur, Berār, xii. 13; by Korkūs, xv. 405; in Nimār, xix. 110.
- Korkūs, aboriginal tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403-405; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Betūl, viii. 9, 10; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Ellīchpur, Berār, xii. 13; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Melghāt, Berār, xvii. 290; Nimār, xix. 110, III, 118; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132.
- Korwā, dialect of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Palāmau, xix. 339.
- Korwai, chiefship in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 405-406.
- Korwas, aboriginal tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Palāmau, xix. 339; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.
- Kosala, in Hindu literature two tracts corresponding roughly to Oudh and Chhattisgarh, xv. 406-407.
- Kosam, two villages (Kosam Inām and Kosam Khirāj) in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 407; brass seal ring from, ii. 25; sculptured group, ii. 48.
- Kosas, Sanskrit dictionaries, ii. 264.
- Kosgi, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 407.
- Koshārab, Kshattriya, origin of Koil ascribed to, v. 209, 217.
- Koshtis, weavers, in Berār, vii. 393; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Kosi, river of Nepāl and North Bengal, xv. 407-408.
- Kosi, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, xv. 408-409.
- Kosigi, town in Bellary District, Madras, xv. 409.
- Kot, estate in Attock District, Punjab, xv. 409-410.
- Kot Kapūra, town in Farīdkot State, Punjab, xvi. 3.
- Kot Nūrpur, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
- Kot Pātlī, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 3-4.
- Kota, language of the Dravidian family, spoken in the Nilgiris, i. 379, 381.
- Kotagiri, hill station and planting centre in the Nilgiris, Madras, xv. 410.
- Kotah, State in Rājputāna, xv. 410-424; physical aspects, 410-412; history, 412-415; population, 415-417; agriculture, 417-418; trade and communications, 418-419; famine, 420; administration, 420-423; education, 423-424; medical, 424.
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- Kotah, capital of State in Rājputāna, xv. 424-425; arts and manufactures, iii. 186, 193, 202, 211, 244.
- Kotah-Jhālwār Agency, Political Charge in Rājputāna, xv. 426.
- Kotālpur, ancient name for Dharmkot, Ferozepore, xi. 300.
- Kota-Mālerī, geological series, i. 84.
- Kotappakonda shrine, near Narasaraopet, Guntūr, xviii. 373.
- Kotāria, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kothāria.
- Kotas, artisans and musicians, in the Nilgiris, xix. 92.
- Kotāyam, *tāluk* and town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Kottayam.
- Kotchāndpur, town in Jessore District, Bengal, xvi. 1.
- Kotda, or Sāngāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 1.
- Kotda Nāyāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xvi. 1.
- Kotda Pitha, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xvi. 1.
- Kotdwāra, town in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xvi. 1-2.
- Kotebetta, mountain in Coorg, xvi. 2.
- Koteshwar, festival held at Kadod, Broach, xiv. 261.
- Koteshwar Mahādeo, temple on Arasur Hills, Bombay, v. 400.
- Kotgarh, *pargana* and sub-*tahsil* in Simla District, Punjab, xvi. 2.
- Kotgarh, sub-*tahsil* in Simla District, Punjab. *See* Kotkhāi-cum-Kotgarh.
- Kothāria, town and estate in Udaipur, Rājputāna, xvi. 2.
- Kothāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xvi. 2.
- Kothi, petty *sanad* State in Baghelkhand

- Agency, Central India, vi. 189, xvi. 2-3.
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- Kotila, tomb of Mubārak Shāh, ii. 183.
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- Kotra, British cantonment in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 4.
- Kotra Basappa, *gurū*. *See* Basappa Lingaswāmī.
- Kotrang, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, xvi. 4-5.
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- Kotri, town and railway junction in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 5.
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- Kottapatti pass, Salem, xxi. 396.
- Kottār, suburb of Nāgercoil, Travancore State, Madras, xvi. 4.
- Kottayam, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xvi. 6.
- Kottayam, town in Travancore State, Madras, xvi. 6-7.
- Kottiyyas, caste, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Kottūru, town in Bellary District, Madras, with Lingāyat temple, xvi. 7-8; inscription, ii. 52.
- Kotwālī Darwāza, gateway at Gaur, ii. 192.
- Kotwar, hill in Jashpur State, Central Provinces, xiv. 67, xvi. 8.
- Kovilam, village in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Covelong.
- Kovilpatti, village in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Koilpatti.
- Koweit, in Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111.
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- Koyās, or Koyis, aboriginal tribe, in Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Godāvari District, xii. 287; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Mahbūbābād, Hyderābād, xvii. 1; Pāloncha, Warangal, xix. 374; Polavaram, Godāvari, xx. 159; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360. *See also* Khonds.
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- Kuchchimalligudi, temple at Aihole, ii. 175, 178.
- Kuchiks, section of the Rind Baloch, in Bolan Pass, viii. 265.
- Kuda, village in Kolaba District, Bombay, with Buddhist caves and inscriptions, xvi. 10.
- Kudaldeskar, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
- Kudali, sacred village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xvi. 10.
- Kudalmankam, temple of, Irinjalakuda, Cochin, xiii. 366.
- Kudavakkals, cultivators, in Dhärwär, xi. 307.
- Kudavasal, town in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 11.
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- Kūl language. *See* Khond and Koyā.
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- Kuki Khel, subdivision of Afridi tribe, v. 69; armed body of, sent against Zakka Khel (1879), vii. 138; in Kashmir, xv. 103; Khyber, xv. 303.
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- Kukshi, town in Dhar State, Central India, xvi. 12-13.
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- Kulāchi, *tahsīl* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
- Kulāchi, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
- Kuladan, river in Lower Burma. *See* Kaladan.
- Kulang, rock and fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvi. 13-14.
- Kulasekarapatnam, town and seaport in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
- Kuleswari temples, on Kulūha Hill, Hāzāribāgh, xiii. 89, xvi. 17; Rajim, Raipur, xxi. 73.
- Kuli, Sultān, founder of Kulb Shāhi dynasty (1512-43), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Dār-ush-shifa hospital built, xiii. 308; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Nalgonda taken, xviii. 339.
- Kuli Mahram, Shāh, buildings at Nāraṇaul, Punjab, xviii. 381.
- Kulin Brāhmans, in Jessore, xiv. 95; Lakshmi-pāsa, Jessore, the home of, xvi. 131.
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- Kulittalai, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
- Kulottunga Chōlādēva I. *See* Rājendra.
- Kulphār, *tahsīl* in Hamirpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 14-15.
- Kulphār, town in Hamirpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 15.
- Kulsi, river of Assam, xvi. 15.
- Kulthi*, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 99; cultivated in Ambāla, v. 281; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 257; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Rairākhol, Bengal, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Simla, xxii. 380; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85. *See also* *Kulith*.
- Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15.
- Kulū, mountain *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15-17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.
- Kuluhā, hill in Hāzāribāgh District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains and inscriptions, xvi. 17.
- Kulus, Muhammadan caste in Eastern Bengal, Bogra, viii. 258; Pābna, xix. 299; Rājshāhī, xxi. 164.
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- Kūmalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kūmbhalgarh.
- Kumār, river of Bengal, xvi. 17-18.
- Kumār Gopāl Saran Nārāyan Singh, ruler of part of Tekāri Rāj, Gayā (1886), xxiii. 274.
- Kumār Pāl, built temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.
- Kumār Pāl, temple at Shetrunga hill, Kāthiāwär, xix. 361.

- Kumāra Bhāskara Varman, rule in Assam (640), vi. 24.
- Kumāra Vālmiki, author of a Kanarese version of the *Rāmāyaṇa*, ii. 421.
- Kunāradhāri, river in Southern India, xvi. 18.
- Kumāragupta I, Mahendra (413-455), ii. 294.
- Kumāragupta II, seal, ii. 32.
- Kumāramuttu, built fort of Sättür, xii. 48.
- Kumārapāla of Gujarat (1143-72), ii. 313.
- Kumāra-sambhava*, the, poem by Kālidāsa, ii. 240.
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- Kumārhāta, ancient name of Hālisahar, xiii. 11.
- Kumāri, cape and village in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Comorin.
- Kumārlī, commentator on Mīmāṃsā textbook, ii. 255.
- Kumārlī Bhatta, persecution of Buddhists and Jains instigated in Southern India, i. 421.
- Kumārkhāli, town in Nādia District, Bengal, xvi. 18.
- Kumārpakṣa, caste in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
- Kumaun, Division of United Provinces, xvi. 18-19; Nummulitic rocks found in, i. 92.
- Kumauniś, caste in Garhwāl, xii. 167.
- Kumbakonam, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 20.
- Kumbakonam, city in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples, xvi. 20-21.
- Kumbh melā, bathing fair, held at Allahābād, xii. 134; Hardwār, xiii. 52, 53.
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- Kūmbha, Rānā of Chitor, contest with Mahmūd Khiljī (1440), xvii. 103-104; Kumbhalgarh fort built by, iv. 22.
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- Kumbhalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 21-22.
- Kumbhārī pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Kūmbher, town in Rājputāna. *See* Kūmher.
- Kumbhojī I, founder of Gondal State (seventeenth century), xii. 319.
- Kumbhojī II of Gondal, Dhoraji acquired from Junāgarh (middle of eighteenth century), xi. 333; rule in Gondal, xii. 320.
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- Kumhārsain, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 22.
- Kūmher, town in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
- Kumilla, head-quarters of Tippera District, Eastern Bengal. *See* Comilla.
- Kumpāwats, sept of Rāhtor Rājputs, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
- Kumri*. *See* Shifting Cultivation.
- Kumritār, peak in Bonai State, Bengal, xvi. 23.
- Kunta, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvi. 23.
- Kumta, town and port in North Kanara District, Bombay, with lighthouse, xvi. 23-24.
- Kumutis, caste, in Purī, Orissa, xx. 402.
- Kun Long, ferry on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.
- Kunbis, agricultural caste in Western India, ethnology, i. 293-294; division of Bombay Marāthās, i. 318-319; total number in India, i. 498.
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- Kūnch, *tāhsil* in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24.
- Kūnch, town in Jalaun District, United Provinces, xvi. 24-25.
- Kunchitiga, Wokkaliga tribe in Mysore, xviii. 194-195.
- Kundā, *tāhsil* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xvi. 25.
- Kunda, fort in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 25.
- Kundadagudda, peak in Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.
- Kundahs, range of hills in the Nilgiris, Madras, xvi. 25-26.
- Kundaibāri pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 217.
- Kundalpur, Berār, believed to represent site of a buried city, xxiv. 376.
- Kundan Singh, service on British side in Mutiny, xxii. 364.
- Kundāpur, village in South Kānara District, Madras. *See* Coondapoort.
- Kundgol, town in Jamkhandi State, Bombay, xvi. 26.
- Kündian, village in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.
- Kundighar, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 380.
- Kundurpi, Drug chief, Rāyadrug fell into hands of, xxi. 275.
- Kungribingrī, peak in Himālayas, United Provinces, xxiv. 140.
- Kungyangon, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 26.
- Kunigal, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xvi. 26.
- Kunihār, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 26-27.
- Kuningil, *tāluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore. *See* Kunigal.
- Kunj Bihāri-kā-mandar, temple at Jodhpur, xiv. 199.
- Kunjah, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xvi. 27.
- Kunjan Nambiār, Malayālam writer, ii. 436.
- Kunjpura, estate in Kārnal District, Punjab, xvi. 27.
- Kunjrās, caste, in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Kunnakulam, town in Cochin State, Madras, xvi. 27.
- Kunnavans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi. 393.
- Kunti, woman of Chāran caste, name of Kutiyāna said to have been derived from, xvi. 57.
- Kuntina Dibba, mound at Hāngal, Dhār-wār, xiii. 23-24.
- Kunwār Bikram Singh, rule over Sarai-kela and Kharṣawān, xv. 253.
- Kunwar Deo, god of Korkūs, xv. 404-405.
- Kunwar Nāth temple, near Khajrāho, xv. 219.
- Kunwar Pāl, rule over Karauli State (1196), xv. 26.
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- Mani Rām Datta, hanged for treason in Sibśāgar (1857), xxii. 347.
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- Manikarnikā, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
- Mānikcheri, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
- Mānikganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
- Māniķiāla, village with *stūpa* in Rāwāl-
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- Mānīkkā Vāsagar, Tamil poet, author of the *Tiru-vāsagam*, ii. 330, 426.
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- Manipuri, or Meithei, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393, 400; spoken in Cāchār, ix. 252; Hill Tippera, xiii. 119; Manipur, xvii. 189; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.
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- Mānjhand, town in Karāchi District, Bombay, xvii. 197.
- Manjhānpur, *tāhsil* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xvii. 197.
- Mānjra, river of Hyderābād, xvii. 197.
- Mānjri, cattle farm, iii. 85.
- Manjuśrī, Buddhist saint, Kātmāndu, Nepāl, formerly called Manju Pātan after, xv. 187; introduced Buddhism among Newārs, xix. 43.
- Mānkachar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam. *See* Manikarchar.
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- Manohar, fort in Sāvantvādi State, Bombay, xvii. 200.
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- Manoharpur, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvii. 200.
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- Manora, headland forming Karāchi harbour, Sind, with cantonment, port establishment, and lighthouse, xvii. 200–201.
- Manoñ, peak in Seoni District, Central Provinces, xxii. 165.
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- Nāgaur, historic town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with manufactures, temples, and breed of cattle, xviii. 298-299.
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- Palāveram, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Pallāvaram.
- Palaw, township in Mergui District, Lower Burma, xix. 357.
- Pāldeo, Chaube Jagir in Baghelkhand, Central India, xix. 357.
- Pale, township in Lower Chindwin District, Upper Burma, xix. 357.
- Pālej, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xix. 357.
- Paleitwa, head-quarters of Northern Arakan District, Lower Burma, xix. 357-358.
- Pālgarh, peak in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxi. 245.
- Pālghāt, subdivision and *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xix. 358.
- Pālghāt, historic town in Malabar District, Madras, i. 40, xix. 358-359.
- Pālghāt Gap, Western Ghāts, xii. 220.
- Pāli, historic town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, industrial centre, xix. 359; outbreak of plague (1836), iv. 475.
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- Pālitāna, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xix. 359-361.
- Pālitāna, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with Jain temples, xix. 361-366.
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- Pāliyād, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xix. 366.
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- Pāliyāt Achan, minister in Cochin, insurrection of (1808), x. 343.
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- Pālkonda, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xix. 368.
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- Pālkot, town in Rānchī District, Bengal, xix. 368.
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- Pallavankulam tank, at Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 241.
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- Palms, dwarf. *See* Dwarf Palms.
- Pālmūr, town in Hyderābād. *See* Mahbūbnagar.
- Palmyra, or toddy-palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), i. 160; found in Balliā, vi. 251; Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 122; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency,
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- Pānchāvada, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xix. 378.
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- Parāchās, tribe, carriers and pedlars, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Kohāt, xv. 345; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117.
- Pārachinār, head-quarters of Kurram

- Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xix. 407.
- Paradis, Swiss officer in French service, first successes with native troops, iv. 327.
- Parahāns, aboriginal tribe, in Berār, vii. 379.
- Paraiyans, or Pariah, Tamil caste of agricultural labourers and village menials, number in all India, i. 498; North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 426; Burma, ix. 141; Chingleput, x. 257; Cochin, x. 345; Coimbatore, x. 361; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 262, 372; Madura, xvi. 393; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Travancore, xxiv. 9; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
- Parâkrama Bâhu I, king of Ceylon (last half of twelfth century), coins of, ii. 152; consolidated kingdom of Ceylon, ii. 333, 340.
- Paramagudi, *tâhsîl* in Madura District, Madras, xix. 407.
- Paramagudi, town in Madura District, Madras, with weaving industry, xix. 407.
- Paramânanda Rai, Bhuiyâ chief of Chandradwîp, Eastern Bengal (end of sixteenth century), vii. 215-216.
- Paramapadavâsal, or the 'gate of heaven,' in temple at Srîrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
- Paramârdî Deva. *See* Parmâl Deva.
- Parambikolam, forest range in Cochin, Madras, x. 347-348.
- Paramesvaravarman I, Kûram grant of, ii. 57-58.
- Paramukh, village in Madras. *See* Ferokh.
- Pâranagar, ancient capital of Bargûjar Râjas, Râjputâna, xxi. 71.
- Parangipettai, Tamil name of Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 214.
- Parântaka II, Chola king, ii. 332; legend of, at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44.
- Parântij, *tâluka* in Ahmadâbâd District, Bombay, xix. 407-408.
- Parântij, town in Ahmadâbâd District, Bombay, with soap industry, xix. 408.
- Parari Sayids, on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1888), xix. 216, 210.
- Paras Râm (Parsân) Singh, thirty-fifth chief of Barwâni, conditional conversion to faith of Islâm, vii. 90.
- Paras Râm, traditional builder of temple at Jambu Margeshwar, Râjputâna, xv. 204.
- Paras Râm, Diwân of Râjgarh, xviii. 382, xxi. 69; founded town and State of Nârsinghgarh, Central India, xviii. 382-383.
- Parâsar, cave at Panhâla, Bombay, xix. 397.
- Parâsara, sage, legendary father of the poet Vyâsa, ix. 10, xii. 140.
- Parasgad, *tâluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, xix. 408-409.
- Parashâwara, Peshâwar probably derived from, xx. 124.
- Pârasnâth, or Pârsvanâtha, deified Jain saint, i. 414, 415; temples at Bijolia, Râjputâna, viii. 202; Gwalior fort, xii. 442; Turanmâl, Khândesh, xxiv. 64.
- Parasnâth, sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, Hazâribâgh, Bengal, xii. 246, xix. 409.
- Paraspur, city in Kashmîr, built by Lalitâditya, xv. 91.
- Parasrûr, old name of Pasrûr, Siâlkot, xx. 23.
- Parasu, temple to, Hiramugalûr, Mysore, xiii. 143.
- Parasu Râm Pant, Pratinidhi of Aundh (1698), xxii. 113.
- Parasu Râma (sixth incarnation of Vishnu), legends of, at Aivalli, Bijâpur, v. 129; Brahmakund, Assam, ix. 8; traditional capital at Mahâsthân, Bogra, xvi. 437; temple at Nirmand, Kângra, xix. 124.
- Parasu Râma, would-be matricide, sins washed away on bathing in Mâtri Kündian, Râjputâna, xvi. 26.
- Parasu Râma Bhau Patvardhan, Marâthâ general, sacked Basavâpatna (1791), vii. 94; took Dhârwâr, with British assistance (1791), xi. 316; sacked Sante Bennû (1791), xxii. 79; defeated Tipû Sultân's army and took Shimoga (1798), xxii. 290; said to have destroyed Muhammadan tomb at Shirol (1779), xxii. 292; mansion of, at Tâsgaon, Sâtâra, xxiii. 253; imprisoned at Wai (1798), xxiv. 348.
- Paratwâda, civil station of Ellichpur, Amraoti, Berâr, xix. 409.
- Paravûr, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Parûr.
- Pârbati, goddess. *See* Kâli.
- Pârbati, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Râjputâna, xix. 409-410.
- Parbattia, language. *See* Nepâli.
- Parbhani, District in Hyderâbâd State, xix. 410-416; physical aspects, 410-411; history, 411; population, 411-412; agriculture, 412-413; trade and communications, 413-414; famine, 414; administration, 414-415; education, 415; medical, 416.
- Parbhani, *tâluq* in Parbhani District, Hyderâbâd, xix. 416.
- Parbhani, town in Parbhani District, Hyderâbâd, centre of cotton trade, xix. 416.

- Pardhāns, Gond tribe of priests and minstrels, in Ajanta Hills, Berār, v. 134; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Wñ, xxiv. 392.
- Pardhis, wandering tribe of hunters, in Khāndesh, xv. 231.
- Pārdi, tāluka in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
- Pārdi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
- Parduman Shāh, rule in Garhwāl (1779-1804), xii. 166, xxiii. 270.
- Parenda, tāluk in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xx. 1.
- Parenda, village in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, former capital, xx. 1-2.
- Parganas, Twenty-four, District in Bengal. *See* Twenty-four Parganas.
- Pārgār, hill-fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 148.
- Pārghāt, old pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, xx. 2.
- Pārgī, tāluk in Mahbūnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2.
- Pārha. *See* Deer, hog.
- Parhaiyās, aboriginal tribe, in Palāmāu, xix. 339.
- Pari Mahal, ruins of mosque built by Dārā Shikoh on banks of Dal Lake, Kashmir, xi. 125.
- Pari Nagar, remains of ancient city near Pārkar, Sind, xxii. 403, xxiii. 309.
- Pariahs, name of the outcaste menials in Southern India, ii. 323, 435. *See also* Panchamas and Paraiyans.
- Parichhat, Rājā of Datīā (c. 1800-39), xi. 196; gave asylum at Seondha to mother of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xxii. 164.
- Parichhatgarh, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 2.
- Parihār Mīnās, caste, in Bündi, Rājputāna, ix. 83.
- Parihārs, Rājput clan in Central India, probably a branch of the Gūrjaras, ix. 337-338; in Bundelkhand, ix. 69; Gwalior fort held by (1128-96, 1210-32), xii. 440; in Hāmīrpur, xiii. 14; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Mandor their capital till 1381, xvii. 171; chiefs of Nāgōd, xviii. 300-301; rule in Narwar (1129-32), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113.
- Parihasapura, city in Kashmir. *See* Paraspur.
- Pārijātamāṇjari or Vijayasrī, the, Sanskrit play by Madana, part found on stone at Dhār, ii. 50 n.
- Pārijātāpaharana, the, Telugu poem by Nandi Timmana, ii. 437.
- Parikhshīt, Pāndava, traditional founder of Parichhatgarh, xx. 2.
- Parikshit, Koch king, rule in Eastern Assam (early seventeenth century), vi. 28; Bijni, viii. 192; Darrang, xi. 183; said to have built part of Gauhāti, xii. 184-185; defeated by Muhammadans (1614), xii. 271.
- Pārikūd, island in Chilka Lake, x. 226.
- Pārimu, dialect spoken by Gūjars in Kashmir, xv. 101.
- Paris Convention (1814), Cochin ceded to East India Company under, x. 355.
- Parish, Rev. C., botanical collections in Tenasserim Hills, Burma, i. 201, 203.
- Pariyāya, festival held in Udipi, South Kanara, xxiv. 111.
- Parjanya, Vedic god of rain and air, ii. 213, 214.
- Parjās, aboriginal sub-tribe in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Parkāl, tāluk in Karīmnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2-3.
- Parke, General, defeated Tāntiā Tōpī at Chota Udaipur (1858), x. 331.
- Parks, at Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Baroda, vii. 69, 83; Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 86; Bassein, Burma (Jubilee Memorial), vii. 118; Benares (scene of Buddha's preaching), vii. 189-190; Bombay City (Esplanade and Victoria Gardens), viii. 399, 401; Calcutta (Maidān), ix. 261; Fatehpur Sikri, Agra (Akbar's), xii. 86; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Gorakhpur, xii. 342; Lucknow (Victoria and Wingfield), xvi. 195, 196; Madras City (Island, People's, Napier, and Robinson), xvi. 365; Mehmadābād (deer-park of Mahmud III), xvii. 272; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Mysore (Gordon), xviii. 261; Surat, xxiii. 165.
- Parlākimedi, estate in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 3-4.
- Parlākimedi, tāhsīl in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 4.
- Parlākimedi, town in Ganjām District, Madras, with palace and college, xx. 4-5.
- Parli, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 5.
- Parli, town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xx. 5-6.
- Parmagudi, tāhsīl in Madura District. *See* Paramagudi.
- Parmāl, Tomar chief of Ahār, traditional founder of Bulandshahr, ix. 58.
- Parmāl Deva, Chandel king of Mahobā and Kālinjar, defeated by Prithwī Rāj (1182), ii. 315, vi. 348, xiii. 14, xiv. 20; rule in Bundelkhand, ix. 69.
- Parmanna, founder of Muddebhāl (c. 1680), xviii. 11.
- Parmāṛī Deo, Chandel king. *See* Parmāl Deva.
- Parmentier, Jean and Raoul, voyage to the East (1529), ii. 463.

- Pärner, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
- Pärner, village in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
- Pärnera, hill-fort in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 6-7, xxiii. 151.
- Parnotsa, ancient name of Pūnch, Kashmīr, xx. 244.
- Paro, town in Bhutān, xx. 7.
- Päröla, trading town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 7.
- Pāron, chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xx. 7-8.
- Parrots (*Psittaci*), i. 251.
- Parsāh Singh. *See* Paras Rām Singh.
- Pārsis, or Zoroastrians, emigration from Persia to India (717), i. 439-440; religion and factions, i. 439-440; education statistics, i. 484; total number in India, i. 493; trading caste of Bombay, iii. 302.
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- Pārsoli, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xx. 8.
- Parsul, tank in Nāsik, xviii. 405.
- Pārvanātha, deified Jain saint. *See* Parasnāth.
- Partāb Chand, acknowledged as head of Katoch family and Rājā of Lambagraon, Punjab (1851), xvi. 134.
- Partāb Singh, early Bārguja immigrant into Bulandshahr, made Pahāsū his head-quarters, xix. 314.
- Partāb Singh, Rājā of Partābgarh, founder of Partābgarh town (1617), xx. 21.
- Partābgarh, or Pratāpgarh, State in Southern Rājputāna, xx. 8-14; physical aspects, 8-9; history, 9-10; population, 10-11; agriculture, 11; trade and communications, 11; famine, 11-12; administration, 12-13; education, 13; medical, 14.
- Partābgarh, capital of State in Rājputāna, with enamelling industry, xx. 14; enamelling, iii. 239.
- Partābgarh, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xx. 14-21; physical aspects, 14-15; history, 15-16; population, 16-17; agriculture, 17-19; trade and communications, 19; famine, 19; administration, 19-20; education, 20; medical, 21.
- Partābgarh, *tāhsīl* in United Provinces, xx. 21.
- Partābgarh, town in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, but not head-quarters of District, xx. 21.
- Partagharsa, peak in Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171.
- Partāhārī dynasty, in Balkh, vi. 248; Cutch, xi. 77; overthrew Bactrians, ii. 287, xii. 365; in Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375; Punjab, xx. 262; Shāhpur, xxii. 213.
- Partridges, including francolins, *chikor*, *sīsī*, and hill partridges, i. 258.
- Parūr, trading town in Travancore, Madras, xx. 21-22.
- Pārvat Singh, Rājā of Ratlām, defeated Bāpu Sindhiā, xxi. 241.
- Parvati, wife of Siva. *See* Durga.
- Parvati, Rāñi, regent of Travancore (1815-29), xxiv. 8.
- Pāryati, hill with temple near Poona, xx. 182.
- Pārvatipur, village and railway junction in Dīnājpur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 22.
- Pārvatipuram, subdivision and *tāhsīl* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
- Pārvatipuram, trading town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
- Pās, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
- Pashai, language of the Pisācha family, spoken in Afghānistān, i. 356.
- Pāshim or pān, the undercoat of wool on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212-213.
- Pashmīna shawls. *See* Shawls.
- Pashto or Pashtū, language of the Eranian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354-355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghānistān, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287-288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kashmīr, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

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Pashtūn, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.

Pāsi principality, Dhaurahrā supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.

Pāsīs, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bārā Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Hardoi, xiii. 45; Kheri, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Oudh, xix. 287; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Rāē Bareli, xxi. 28; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Uuaο, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.

Pasni, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, xx. 22-23.

Pasos, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246-247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.

Pasrūr, *tāhsil* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.

Pasrūr, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.

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Passes, mountain, Ambela, North-West Frontier, v. 289-290; Anta Dhurā, Almora, v. 386-387; across the Arakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; across the Aravalli Hills, v. 402; Ariankāvū, Travancore, vi. 1; Bārā Lācha, Kāngra, vi. 426; Bhaironghāti, Tehri State, viii. 41; Bolān, Baluchistān, viii. 263; Borghāt, Poona, xx. 166; Buxa, Bhutān, ix. 247; Chuharkhel Dhāna, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Damalcheruvu, North Arcot, xi. 128; Dongkyā, Sikkim, xi. 368; across the Gāwilgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192-193; across the Western Ghāts, i. 39, 40, xii. 218-219; Gumal, across the Sulaimān Range, xii. 384-385; across the Himalayas, i. 18, xiii. 134; Jelep La, Sikkim, xiv. 90; across the Kāimur Hills, xiv. 275; Khojak, Baluchistān, xv. 279; Khyber, North-West Frontier, xv. 299-303; across the Lebong Range, Almorā, xvi. 158; Malakand, North-West Frontier, xvii. 72; Mānā, or Chirbitya Lā, or Dungri Lā, Garhwāl, xvii. 108; Mukandwārā, Rājputāna, xviii. 17; Nandikanama, Kurnool, xviii. 346-347; Niti, Garhwāl, xix. 124; across the Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Pārghāt, Kolāba, xx. 2; on Pathān frontier, i. 10-11; Pempa La, Bhutān, xx. 101;

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Passi-Meyongs, tribe in Abor Hills, Assam, v. 3.

Pasteur filter, used at Chāndpur, Tipperā, x. 167.

Pasteur Institutes, iv. 476-477; Kasauli (1901), xv. 69; Coonoor (not yet opened), iv. 477.

Pasupati, Upper Sind. See Karūr.

Pat Desert, meteorology, i. 149.

Pata, founder of Pataudi, xx. 27.

Pataini Devī, Central India, old temple at, xviii. 302.

Pātāl Gumpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.

Patāla, Tatta identified with, xxiii. 255.

Patāla Ganga, sacred pool on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xxiii. 64.

Pātāli, princess, Patna supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.

Pātaliputra, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall, ii. 156; capital of Maurya dynasty, ii. 281-282; under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. See also Patna.

Pātan, *tāluka* in Baroda, xx. 23-24.

Pātan, or Anhilvāda Pātan, ancient capital in Baroda, with Jain temples, xx. 24-25.

Pātan, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xx. 25.

Pātan, ancient capital in Nepāl, xx. 25-26.

Pātan, district in Rājputāna. See Keshorai Pātan.

Patancherū, village in Medak District, Hyderābād, xx. 26.

Patanjali, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the *Mahābhāṣṭya*, or Commentary on Pāṇini's Grammar (second century B.C.), ii. 263.

Pātanvādiyas, subdivision of Kolī caste in Gujarat, xv. 388.

Pataudi, State in Punjab, xx. 26-27.

Patandi, capital of State, Punjab, xx. 27.

Pātdi, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xx. 27.

Pātdi, town in Ahmadābād. See Pātri.

Patelias, cultivating caste, in Pāñch Mahāls, xix. 383.

Pātel, or village headman, in Western and Southern India, iv. 42, 273, 281, 503.

Pātels, cultivating caste in Southern Rājputāna, Bānswāra, vi. 410; Dūngarpur, xi. 382.

- Pathān frontier, xix. 160; physical aspects, i. 10-11.
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 Pathānkot, *tahsil* in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27.
 Pathānkot, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, xx. 27-28.
 Pathāns, Afghāns resident within India, i. 309; total number, i. 498; language, i. 354-355; genealogy of clans, xix. 207.
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- Pāthār Kachhār, State in Baghelkhand. *See* Baraundā.
- Pāthārdi, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 28.
- Pātharghāta, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with caves and sculptures, xx. 28-29.
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- Pāthri, *tāluk* in Parbhani District, Hyderabad, xx. 30-31.
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- Pato** pagoda, Taungtha township, Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 124.
- Pátoda**, crown *tāluk* in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, xx. 73.
- Patola**, process of tie-dyeing, iii. 187.
- Patolas**, or variegated *sāris*, manufactured at Pátan, Baroda, xx. 25.
- Patolis**, Muhammadan class, in Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.
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- Pattikonda**, village in Kurnool District, Madras, place of death of Sir Thomas Munro (1827), xx. 75.
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- Paundravardhana**, ancient kingdom in Bengal. *See* Pundra.
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- Phākial, language of the Tai group of the Siamese-Chinese branch, i. 394.
- Phākfials, hill tribe, on banks of Noa Dihing, Assam, xi. 346.
- Phālakāta, village in Jalpaiguri. *See* Fālakāta.
- Phalalum, peak in Himālayas. *See* Phalūt.
- Phalauda, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 128.
- Phalgu, Tomar, traditional founder of Phalauda, xx. 128.
- Phālia, *tahsil* in Gujurāt District, Punjab, xx. 128.
- Phallic worship, i. 422–423, xviii. 201. *See also* Lingams and Lingāyats.
- Phalodi, mercantile town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, with former salt source, xx. 128–129.
- Phaltan State. *See* Sātāra Agency.
- Phaltan, capital of Phaltan State, Bombay, xx. 129.
- Phalūt, peak in Himālayas, Darjeeling District, Bengal, xx. 129, xxii. 435.
- Phani Mukuta Rai, first of Nāgbansi family of Chotā Nāgpur, xxi. 200.
- Phanse family, held Tarāna, Central India, in jāgīr till 1849, xxiii. 250.
- Phaphūnd, town in Etāwah District, United Provinces, xx. 129.
- Pharās, peak in Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296.
- Pharsi Pen, battle-axe god of Gonds, xii. 325.
- Pharūshahr, battle-field. *See* Ferozeshāh.
- Phātsar, reservoir at Botād, Kāthiāwār, ix. 7.
- Phayre, Sir Arthur, Chief Commissioner of Burma (1862), ix. 126, 192; revenue settlement of Amherst District (1847), v. 302; improved education in Burma, ix. 222; settlement of Thaton District (1848–9), xxiii. 338; identified Thaton with Xeythoma, xxiii. 341.
- Phayre, Colonel, Resident at Baroda (1860–74), vii. 39.
- Phayre, Mr., Deputy-Commissioner of Minbu, killed by insurgents (1886), xvii. 347.
- Pheasants and kindred species, found only in Himālayan regions, i. 256–257.
- Phengpui, highest point in Langtarai range, Hill Tippera, xiii. 117.
- Pheni, river of Eastern Bengal. *See* Fenny.
- Philadelphia Hospital, Ambāla, v. 286.
- Philippus, Satrap under Alexander the Great, in Multān, xviii. 24; country west of Indus, xix. 149; Punjab, xx. 260–261; murdered in Punjab (324 B.C.), xx. 261.
- Phillaur, *tahsil* in Jullundur District, Punjab, xx. 130.
- Phillaur, town and former cantonment in Jullundur District, Punjab, xx. 130.
- Phipps, Henry, donation towards agricultural research, iii. 93.
- Phitta canals, Bombay, xvi. 141.
- Phond Sāvant, chief of Sāvantvādi, Bombay (1665–75), xxii. 151; founded Vādi (1670), xxiv. 291.
- Phond Sāvant III, chief of Sāvantvādi, Bombay (1808–12), xxii. 152.
- Phonda, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Phor, river in Las Belā, Baluchistān, xvi. 145.

- Phosphates, general absence of deposits in India, iii. 22, 155-156.
- Phosphoric acid, deficient presence of, in Indian soils, iii. 9, 10, 11; especially in Mysore, xviii. 209.
- Phra, Farrah, Afghānistān, supposed to be site of, xii. 62.
- Phūl, *nizāmāt* in Nābha State, Punjab, xx. 130-131.
- Phūl, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xx. 131.
- Phūl, preparation of opium, Nābha State, Punjab, xviii. 260.
- Phūl Bāgh, or 'flower garden,' at Gwalior, xvi. 151.
- Phūl Chaudhri, ancestor of the Phūlkiān houses in Punjab, xx. 133; founder of Phūl town (1627), xx. 131.
- Phūl Sāgar, or 'flower tank,' near Bündi, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
- Phulbāni, head-quarters of Khondmāls subdivision, Angul District, Bengal, xx. 131.
- Phulbarā, goddess, temple at Lābpur, Birbhūm, xvi. 85.
- Phulbāri, or 'flower garden,' Rājmahāl, Santāl Pārganas, xxi. 78.
- Phulcharī, village in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 131.
- Phuljhār, *samīndārī* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, vii. 15.
- Phuljhur, river of Eastern Bengal, xx. 131.
- Phūlkāri or 'flowered' embroidery work, iii. 219; in Hissār, xiii. 152.
- Phūlkiān States, group of three Sikh States in Punjab, xx. 131-135; history, 132-135.
- Phūlpur, *tahsīl* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xx. 135.
- Phūlpur, town in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xx. 135-136.
- Phultalā, village in Khulnā District, Bengal, xx. 136.
- Phulwāri, town in Patna District, Bengal, xx. 136.
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- Piddington, Mr., analysis of lead ore found in Hazāribāgh, xiii. 93.
- Pidh, coal-field in Punjab, iii. 137, 138.
- Pidurutalga, mountain peak in Ceylon, i. 47.
- Pierson, Lieutenant, killed in Marāthā attack at Dugad, Thāna (1780), xi. 375.
- Pietra dura or Florentine mosaic, ii. 127-128; Agra, vi. 78, 87, 88, 90.

- Pigeon Island, off North Kanara District, Bombay, xx. 136.
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- Pigot, Lord, Governor of Madras (1755-63, 1775-6), buried at St. Mary's Church, Madras City, xvi. 367; defence of Madras City (1758-9), xvi. 370.
- Pigs, wild (*Sus*), i. 237-238.
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- Hill, Muttra, xii. 247; Goa, xii. 267; Godāvari river, xii. 299; Gokarn, North Kanara, xii. 307; Guddguddāpur, Dhārwar, xii. 346; Gurgaon, xii. 412; Hardwār, Sahāranpur, xiii. 51-53; Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; Hājo, Assam, vi. 121; Hazāribāgh (temple of Kuleswari), xiii. 89; Hinglāj, Baluchistān, xiii. 142; Hooghly river, xiii. 175; Hūma, Sambalpur, xxii. 8; Ichchāpuram, Ganjām, xiii. 324; Jamnotri, Tehri, xiv. 51; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngā, xiv. 87; Jejurī, Poona, xiv. 89; Kadīrī, Cuddapah, xiv. 260; Kadod, Broach, xiv. 260-261; Kālī Ghāt, Calcutta, ix. 279; Kāmākhya, Assam, xiv. 325; Karatoyā river, Eastern Bengal, xv. 24; Karnāl, Baroda, xv. 60; Katās, Jhelum, xv. 150; Katrā, Murshidabād, xviii. 57; Kedārnāth, Garhwāl, xv. 196; Khardah, Twenty-four Pārganas, xv. 251; Kichhauncha, Fyzābād, xv. 304; Kūndian, Rājputāna, xvi. 26; Kurigrām, Ranpur (Chilmāri), xvi. 30; Kurukshetra, Punjab, xvi. 55; Madhi, Ahmadnagar, xvi. 231; Mahāban, Muttra, xvi. 427-428; Mahāvin-yaka Hill, Orissa, xvi. 437-438; Mailār, Bellary, xvii. 30-31; Mālsars, Sholāpur, xvii. 95; Māndhāta, Niṁār, xvii. 154; Māyavaram, Tanjore, xvii. 238; Minbu, Burma (Shwezettan pagoda), xvii. 347-348; Mirzāpur, xvii. 377; Mukhalingam, Ganjām, xviii. 18; Mubāgal, Mysore, xviii. 20; Nabādwip, Nādiyā, xviii. 262; Nānder, Hyderābad (Sikh), xviii. 355; Narbadā river, xviii. 377; Narsinghpur (Barmhān), xviii. 387-388; Nāsik, xviii. 410; Nāthdwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 415; Pagan, Burma, xix. 313; Pālitāna, Kāthiāwār (Jain), xix. 361-366; Pandharpur, Sholāpur, xix. 390; Pāpanāsam, Tinnevelly, xix. 406; Paranagar, Rājputāna, xxi. 71; Parasnāth Hill, Hazāribāgh (Jain), xix. 409; Parli, Hyderābad, xx. 6; Pawāpuri, Patna, xx. 81; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100; Pendhat, Mainpuri, xx. 102; Pennahobilam, Auantapur, xx. 103; Penukonda, Anantapur, xx. 106; Phaphūnd, Etāwah, xx. 129; Pindāle, Meiktila, Burma (Shwezigon pagoda), xvii. 278; Pithāpuram, Godāvari, xx. 156; Ponābālia Shāmrail, Backergunge, xx. 166; Punjab, xx. 294; Purī, Orissa, xx. 408; Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1; Rājīn, Raipur (Rājivlochan temple), xxi. 73; Rakhabh Dev, Rājputāna (Jain), xxi. 168-169; Sāgar Island, xii. 134; Sandoway, Burma, xxii. 34; Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81; Sarasvatī river, Gujarāt, xxii. 97; Satyabādi, Orissa, xxii. 135; Shetrunjā Hill, Kāthi-

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Pilibhit, District in Bareilly Division, United Provinces, xx. 136-143; physical aspects, 137-138; history, 138; population, 138-139; agriculture, 139-141; trade and communications, 141; famine, 141-142; administration, 142-143; education, 143; medical, 143. Pilibhit, *tahsil* in Pilibhit District, United Provinces, xx. 143.

Pilibhit, trading town in Pilibhit District, United Provinces, former Rohilla capital, xx. 143-144.

Pilkhana, town in Aligarh District, United Provinces, xx. 144.

Pilkhuā, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 144-145.

Pillai, tribe in Southern India. See Vellālas.

Pillars, sculptured or inscribed, and *minārs*, at Allahābād, ii. 35, 42, 43, 50, v. 237; near Antūr, Hyderābād, v. 387; near Ararāj, Champāran, v. 399; at Bhitri, Ghāzipur, i. 57-58, viii. 118; Bhumārā, ii. 51; Delhi, ii. 35, 122, 123, xi. 235; Dhār, Central India, ii. 25, xi. 295; Dimāpur, Assam, xi. 347; Dinājpur, xi. 349; Ellora, Hyderābād, ii. 170; Eran, Central India, ii. 43, 51, 56, 122; Garhmuktesar, Meerut, xii. 163; Gaur, Mālāda, ii. 190-191; Giriāk, Patna, xii. 246; Jālaun, xiv. 20; Khiching, Orissa, xv. 277; Mahākūta, ii. 43; Malavalli, ii. 59; Mandasor, ii. 43, 50; Meerut, xvii. 265; Mehrauli, ii. 25, 35-36; Muttra, xviii. 74; Mysore, xviii. 187; Narwar, Central India, xviii. 397; Patancherū, Hyderābād, xx. 26; Pathārī, Central India, xx. 30; Pattadakal, ii. 43, 59; Sankisā, Farrukhābād, xxii. 60; Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, xxiii. 64; Sravana-Belgola, Mysore, ii. 43; Tālgund, ii. 43. See also under Asoka.

Pimpalner, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xx. 145.

Pimplādevi, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145.

Pimpri, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xx. 145.

Pimpri, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218. Pināhat, *tahsil* in Agra District. See Bāh. Pinākini, Northern and Southern, rivers of Madras. See Penner and Ponnaiyār. Pind Dādan Khān, *tahsil* in Jhelum District, Punjab, xx. 145-146. Pind Dādan Khān, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, with industries of boat-building, pottery, &c., xx. 146; pottery, iii. 244. Pind Dādan Khān Canal, xxii. 221, 222. Pindale, village in Meiktila District, Burma, xvii. 278. Pindāris, freebooters, in Central India, on break-up of the Mughal empire, associated with the Marāthās, ii. 443, 494; destroyed by Lord Hastings (1817), ii. 494-495, vii. 423. Local notices : Raids in Berār, vii. 371; Central India, ix. 342; Chāndpur, x. 167; Chāng Bhākār, x. 171; Dhāmpur, xi. 284; Dhār, xi. 290; Ganjām, xii. 146; Hoshangābād, xiii. 182; Indore, xiii. 337; Jaipur, xiii. 386; Kurnool, xvi. 34; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Nagīna, xviii. 299; Parlākīmedī, xx. 3; Pārnā Hill, xx. 7; Udaipur, xxiv. 92; Wūn, xxiv. 390. Pindāri War (1817-8), ii. 443-444, 494-496, iv. 76. See also Fourth Marāthā War.

Pindari, glacier in Almorā District, United Provinces, xx. 145.

Pindi, founder of Jāmki, Siālkot, xiv. 48. Pindi Bhattān, village in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, xv. 146.

Pindi Gheb, subdivision in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 146.

Pindi Gheb, *tahsil* in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindi Gheb, town in Attock District, Punjab, xx. 147.

Pindin, tank in Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.

Pine trees (*Pinus*), in north and north-east mountains, i. 168, 173, 198, 199, iii. 103; Bhulān, viii. 155; Black Mountain, North-West Frontier, viii. 251; Burma, ix. 168; Chakrātā, Dehra Dūn, x. 125; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 276; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211, 217; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gilgit, Kashmīr, xii. 238; Hazāra, xiii. 81; Himalayas, xiii. 133; Hoshiārpur, xiii. 199; Kāfristān, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Kashmīr and Jammu, xv. 86, 129-130; Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 255, 262; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 191; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 329; Nepāl, xix. 49; Pakokku, Burma, xix. 320; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 43; Punjab, xx. 252, 310, 311; Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 240; Sikkim, xxii.

- 370; Simla, xxii. 377; Sirmūr, Punjab, xxiii. 25, 26; Tehri, xxiii. 271; United Provinces, xxiv. 196; Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 381.
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- Pinglai Devī, temple at Ner, Berār, xix. 55.
- Pingtaung pagoda, Kyatpyin, Burma, xxi. 329.
- Pinjaris, Musalmān class in Mysore, xviii. 203, 204.
- Pinjaur, *nizāmat* and *tahsil* in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 147.
- Pinjaur, village in Patiāla State, Punjab, xx. 148.
- Pinjrapolis or animal hospitals, in Gujarāt, i. 414; Surat, xxiii. 167, 168.
- Pinle, ancient capital in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
- Pinlebu, township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xx. 148.
- Pipa, traditional founder of Piśār, Rājputāna, xx. 148.
- Pipal tree (*Ficus religiosa*), sacred to Hindus and Buddhists, in Bāsim, Burma, vii. 96; Berār, vii. 364; Buddh Gayā, ix. 43; Cutch, Bombay, xi. 77; Cuttack, xi. 87; Damoh, xi. 135; Gayā, xii. 196; Hooghly, xiii. 163; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 312, 317; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 31; Jodhpur, Rājputāna, xiv. 181; Jubbulpore, xiv. 207; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Khāndesh, xv. 227; Lārkāna, Sind, xvi. 137; Mālda, xvii. 75; Midnapore, xvii. 328; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 345; Monghyr, xvii. 392; Murshidābād, xviii. 45; Nāsik, xviii. 399; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Partābgār, Rājputāna, xx. 11; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 32; Poona, xx. 166; Pūri, xx. 400; Sangor, xxii. 137; Sholāpur, xxii. 296; Sind, xxii. 393; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 119, 123; Surat, xxiii. 152; Thar and Pārkār, Sind, xxiii. 307; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 96; Wardhā, xxiv. 367; Wūn, Berār, xxiv. 389.
- Piśār, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xx. 148.
- Pipe-bowls, manufactured in Baroda, vii. 55; Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82; Chāndpur, Bijnor, x. 168; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 123.
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- Pipes, clay, manufactured in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, viii. 82.
- Pipe-stems, manufactured at Agra, v. 90.
- Pipits (Motacillidae), i. 245.
- Piplia, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148.
- Piplānagar, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 148.
- Piplodā, chieftain in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148-149.
- Piprahwa, *stūpa*, ii. 102-103, 104, 133; inscribed vase from, ii. 43-44, 55, 67.
- Pir Ghal, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 380.
- Pir jān ki Bhāti, mosque at Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 96.
- Pir Mangho, tank, hot springs, and temple in Sind. See Magar Talao.
- Piram, island with fossils in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, former resort of pirates, xx. 149-151.
- Piran Dhār, Muhammadan name for Dhār, xi. 294.
- Pirāwa, district in Central India, attached to Tonk State, Rājputāna, xx. 151.
- Pirin, slave-governor of Ghazni, repulsed force sent to seize Ghazni (974), xix. 150.
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- Pūran Mal, former Rājā of Gidhaur, xii. 238.
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- Purān Mal, money-lender of Hyderābād, influence in Berār, vii. 371.
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- Pūrus, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
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- Purushottama, Gajapati king of Orissa, xiv. 315.
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- Samāstipur, subdivision in Darbhāngā District, Bengal, xxii. 2.
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- Sāngāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār. *See* Kotda.
- Sangareddipet, head-quarters of Medak District, Hyderābād, xxii. 51.
- Sangarh, tāhsil in Dera Ghāzi Khān District, Punjab, xxii. 51.
- Sangat Singh, Rājā of Jīnd (1822-34), xiv. 167; transferred capital from Jīnd to Sangrūr (1827), xxii. 55.
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- Sāngri, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xxii. 55.
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Sanjāri, *tahsīl* in Drug District, Central Provinces, xxii. 57.

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Sankar, Sri, or Sankar Deb, Vaishnava reformer and Assamese poet, ii. 434; founder of Mahāpurusha sect in Assam, vi. 47; founded religious college at Barpetā, Assam, vii. 85.

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Sankara Varman, king of Kashmīr (883-902), xv. 91-92; invaded kingdom of Alākhāna, xii. 365.

Sankarāchārya, commentator on the Vedānta and missionary of Sivaism (c. 788-820), i. 422, ii. 254, 329, viii. 203; work of, i. 421; born on banks of Alwaye river, Travancore, v. 269; temple at Badrināth, Garhwāl, vi. 179; *maths* at Dwārka, Kāthiāwār, xi. 387; Sringeri, Mysore, xiv. 264, xxiii. 99, 105; Kumabonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20; visited Nepāl, xix. 31; buried at Nirmal, Thāna, xix. 123; pupils said to have founded Brāhmaṇ *maths* at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.

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Sankeshwar, village with temple in Belgaum District, Bombay, xxii. 59.

Sankhatra, village in Sīālkot District, Punjab, residence of wealthy merchants, xxii. 59.

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Sankosh, river of Eastern Bengal, xxii. 60.

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Santān, Rājā of Jhūsi, name of Sāndī said to be derived from, xxii. 30.

Santana Shāhī, Rājā, founder of Dumraon family in Shāhābād (1320), xi. 378.

Santapilly, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, with lighthouse, xxii. 78-79.

Sāntara dynasty, held Araga under the Chālukyas, v. 389; in Kadūr, xiv. 264; included kingdom of Kalasa, xiv. 299; in Shimoga, xxii. 284.

Santarasa, king of Humcha, founder of Vastāra, xxiv. 301.

Sante Bennūr, old town in Shimoga District, Mysore, with temple and mosque, xxii. 79.

Sānthal, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxii. 79.

Sāntidās, temple at Ahmadābād, v. 108.

Sāntidās, jeweller, Pālitāna conferred upon, by prince Murād Baksh (1650), xix. 360.

Sāntipur, trading town in Nadiā District, Bengal, former site of a commercial Residency, xxii. 79; arts and manufactures, iii. 200, 202.

- Santopilly, village in Madras. *See* Santa-pilly.
- Sanudo, Marino, Italian traveller (thirteenth century), mention of Cambay, ix. 297.
- Sānwant Singh, Dīwān, founder of Bijnā estate, Bundelkhand (*c.* 1690), viii. 191.
- Sānwant Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1752-65), xix. 244; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
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- Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsīpaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220.
- Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West Manglōn, Burma (1892), xvii. 179.
- Sao Ngawk Hpa, led a Chinese attack upon Burma (1668), viii. 47.
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- Saptagram, ruined town in Bengal. *See* Sātgaon.
- Saptashring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxii. 80-81.
- Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. *See* Mahishāsūr Mardini.
- Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Bündi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
- Sāra, village and railway terminus in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, proposed site for Ganges bridge, xxii. 81-82.
- Sarabhoji, last Rājā of Tanjore (*ob.* 1832), xxii. 228-229; erected fort and column at Pattukkottai (1815), xx. 76; statue in Tanjore city, xxiii. 242.
- Sarabjīt Singh, Rājā of Baraundā (1827), vi. 430.
- Saracenic or Muhammadan architecture, ii. 181-200.
- Sarad fair, held in Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326, 332.
- Sāragarhi, village in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, scene of heroic defence of Sikh sepoys against Orakzais (1897), xxii. 82.
- Saraikelā, feudatory State in Chotā Nāgpur, Bengal, xxii. 82-84.
- Sarais*, or native inns, primarily for Muhammadans, Arvī, Wārdha, vi. 8; Asīwan, Unaο, vi. 13; Barwāha, Central India, vii. 90; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 175; Chhāta, Muttra, x. 197; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 202; Chhibrā-
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- Sārā, *tahsil* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xxii. 84.
- Sārāks, in Orissa, survival of Buddhism among, i. 413; traditional constructors of antiquarian remains at Charrā, Mānbhūm, x. 180.
- Sāralā Dāsa, Oriyā poet (early sixteenth century), ii. 432.
- Saralbhāngā, river of Assam, xxii. 84.
- Sarameti, highest peak in Burma, x. 238.
- Sāramuni, sage, flowers raised by, for the worship of Siva, xxiv. 44.
- Sāran, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xxii. 84-93; physical aspects, 85-86; history, 86; population, 86-88; agriculture, 88-89; trade and communications, 89-91; famine, 91; administration, 91-93; education, 93; medical, 93; density of population, i. 452; leather-work, iii. 190.
- Sāran, subdivision in Sāran District, Bengal. *See* Chāpra.
- Saranda, hill range in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xxii. 93.
- Sārang, Sultān, submitted to Bābar, who conferred on him the Potwār country, xxi. 264.
- Sārang Khān, recovered Lahore (1394), xvi. 107; put down rebellion in Punjab (1394), xx. 267; attacked Multān, xx. 267; defeated at Sirhind by Khizr Khān (1420), xxiii. 21.
- Sārang Singh Khichī, Sāranpur named after, xxii. 95.
- Sārangapāni, temple at Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20.
- Sārangarh, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xxii. 93-95.
- Sārangarh, capital of State in Central Provinces, xxii. 95.
- Sārangdhar, incarnation of Vishnu, demon Meghan Kara slain by, xvii. 276.
- Sārangjī, ancestor of Lāthī chiefs, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 154.
- Sārangpur, ancient town with ruins in

- Dewās State, Central India, scene of death of Rūpmati, xxii. 95-96; muslins, iii. 202.
- Sarangsen, leader of Umat Rājputs, xxi. 68.
- Saraogis, mercantile caste, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxii. 112.
- Sāras, Rājā, origin of Sirsa ascribed to, xxiii. 45.
- Saraspur, or Siddheswar, hills in Assam, xxii. 97.
- Sarasvati, sacred river of the *Rigveda*, ii. 219-220.
- Sarasvati, river goddess in the *Rigveda*, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhār, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwār, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
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- Saraswati, river of Western India, xxii. 97.
- Saraswatpur, Saoner a corruption of, xxii. 80.
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- Sarawāns, division of Brāhuis, Baluchistān, ix. 15.
- Saraya, Old and New, suburbs of Māndvi, Cutch, xvii. 174.
- Sarbamangalā, temple at Gobindganj, Rangpur, xxi. 226.
- Sarbuland Khān, Mughal viceroy of Gujārat (1723-30), xii. 352; incursions into Baroda, vii. 32; rebellion suppressed by Abhai Singh, xiv. 185.
- Sārdā, river flowing from the Himalayas through north-western Oudh, xxii. 102-103.
- Sardār Khān, Haidar Ali's general, besieged Tellicherry (1780), xxiii. 277.
- Sardār Khān, Malik, chief of the Nūmrā clan, Kotri, Sind, xvi. 5.
- Sardār Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1764-6), xv. 311.
- Sardār Singh, chief of Lugāsi, Central India (1814-60), loyal during Mutiny, xvi. 209.
- Sardār Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1838-42), xxiv. 92.
- Sardār Singh, Rājā of Bikaner (1851-72),
- viii. 207; founder of Sardārshahr, xxii. 104.
- Sardār Singh, present Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1895), xiv. 187.
- Sardār Singh Rāthor, original owner of Sardārpur, xxii. 103.
- Sardārgarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 103.
- Sardārī Lachhman Kunwar (ob. 1335), rule in Ferozepore, xii. 98.
- Sardārpur, civil and military station in Gwalior State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of Mālwā Bhil Corps, xxii. 103-104.
- Sardārshahr, town in Bikaner State, Rājputāna, xxii. 104.
- Sardhana, *tahsil* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104.
- Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104-105.
- Sardhana, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, famous as residence of Begam Sumrū (ob. 1836), with Roman Catholic cathedral, xxii. 105-107.
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- Sardūl Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1879-1900), xv. 312.
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- Sarfārāz Khān, governor of Bengal (1739), vii. 217; defeated by Alī Vardi Khan at Girīā (1740), xii. 245.
- Sarfārāz Khān, rule in Sind (1772-5), xxii. 399.
- Sargodha, *tahsil* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, xxii. 107.
- Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107-108.
- Surgujā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Surgujā.
- Surguja, niger-seed (*Guizotia abyssinica*), cultivated in Bengal, vii. 246; Hazāri-bāgh, xiii. 91; Rānchī, xxi. 204; Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7.
- Sār Salempur, former name of Narwal *tahsil*, United Provinces, xxii. 108.
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- Sarjā Ballār Sāh, ninth Gondī prince of Chāndā, x. 150.
- Sarjāpur, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxi. 109.
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- Sarkat, Rājā, traditional founder of Sar-dhana town, xxii. 105.
- Sarkhej, tomb near Ahimadābād, v. 108.
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- Sarnat Singh, son of Hindupat of Pannā, banished (1777), x. 198.
- Sārnāth, ancient remains near Benares, United Provinces, xxii. 109; inscription on pedestal of image of Buddha, ii. 35; Asoka pillar, ii. 109 n.
- Sarneswar, shrine at Sirohi, Rājpūtāna, xxiii. 37.
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- Sar-o-Tar, ruins in Afgānistān, v. 45.
- Sarpān Malik, ruined fort at Mirjān said to have been built by, xvii. 364.
- Sarparras, tribe in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 15, xxii. 99.
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- Sartanjī, conquered Kotda (1750), xvi. 1.
- Sartanjī, founder of Wānkāner, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 354.
- Sāru, peak in Rānchī District, Bengal, xxi. 197-198, xxii. 110.
- Sāru Pennu, hill-god of Khonds in Khond-māls, xv. 284.
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- Sarūp Singh, Rājā of Jīnd (1837-64), xiv. 167.
- Sarūp Singh, Rānā of Mewār (1842-61), xxiv. 92.
- Sarup Singh, Rājā of Jobat (*ob.* 1897), xiv. 178.
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- Sarvāsiddhi, tāluk in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxii. 110.
- Sarwāhī, ancient site in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxii. 110.
- Sarwan, thākurāt in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxii. 110.
- Sarwār, town in Kishangarh State, Rājpūtāna, with garnet quarries, xxii. 110-111.
- Sarwar, Malik. *See* Jahān, Khwāja.
- Sarwar Ali Khān, present Nawāb of Korwai (1906), xv. 405.
- Sarwar Gul, peak in Southern Wazīristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 380.
- Sarwar Khān, Nawāb of Tānk, Dera Ismail Khān (*ob.* 1836), xxiii. 244.
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- Sās Bahu, twin temples at Nāgdā, Udai-pur, xxiv. 104; on Gwalior fort, xii. 442.
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- Sassanid kingdom, overthrow of, in

- Balkh by Arabs, vi. 248; in Herāt, xiii. 115; Kandahār, xiv. 375.
- Sassoon Hospital, Poona, viii. 380, xx. 185.
- Sāsvad, town in Poona District, Bombay, with Marāthā palaces, xxii. 112.
- Sāsvata, author of Sanskrit dictionary, ii. 264.
- Sāt Khanda, building at Lucknow, xvi. 191, 195.
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- Sāt Mazli, ruins at Bijāpur, viii. 186.
- Sāt Saheli temple, at Jhārapātan, Rājputāna, xiv. 124.
- Sātaisgarh, palace at Pandua, Mālāda, xix. 394.
- Sātājī, founder of Sītāmāu (1465), xxiii. 54.
- Sātakarni coins and inscriptions, found in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 290-291.
- Sātāl, Rājā of Jodhpur (1488-91), xiv. 183; founder of Sātālmer, xx. 158.
- Sātālmer, ruined town near Pokaran, Rājputāna, xx. 158.
- Sātāna, *tāluka* in Bombay. See Bāglān.
- Sātānis, religious sect, in Melukote, Mysore, xvii. 290; Mysore, xviii. 293.
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- Sātāra, District in Bombay, xxii. 116-128; physical aspects, 116-118; history, 118-120; population, 120-121; agriculture, 121-123; forests, 123-124; minerals, 124; trade and communications, 124; famine, 125-126; administration, 126-128; education, 128; medical, 128; minerals, iii. 147.
- Sātāra, State created on downfall of Peshwā (1818), for descendant of Sivājī, ii. 444, 495; lapse to the British Government (1849), ii. 506; British relations with, iv. 81.
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- Sātāra, city and cantonment in Sātāra District, Bombay, former residence of Marāthā Rājā, xxii. 129.
- Sātāra Agency, Political Charge in Bombay, consisting of the States of Aundh and Phaltan, xxii. 112-115.
- Sātāra Jāgīrs, group of States in Bombay, xxii. 115-116.
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- Sātgaon, ruined city in Hooghly District, Bengal, former commercial capital, xxii. 129.
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- Sathalli, Christian village in Hassan District, Mysore, xxii. 129-130.
- Sāthamba, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxii. 130.
- Sathvāras, cultivators, in Kāthiāwār, xv. 178.
- Sati, goddess, wife of Siva, legend of, xx. 160-161; temple at Kāmākhyā, Assam, xiv. 325; lips of, said to have fallen at Lābpur, Bīrbhūm, xvi. 85; *nala* or throat of, said to have fallen at Malhāti, Bīrbhūm, xviii. 345; elbow of, said to have fallen at Ujjain, xxiv. 113.
- Sati, or widow-burning, abolished by Lord William Bentinck (1829), ii. 498; local mentions of, Cuttack, xi. 95; Idar, Rewā Kāntha, xiii. 327; Kashmir, xv. 100.
- Sati memorial stones, Halvard, Kāthiāwār, xiii. 13; Jaso, Central India, xiv. 70; Narwar, Central India, xviii. 397; of Haihaiavansi queens, at Ratānpur, Central Provinces, xxi. 239.
- Satin, or satinette (*ghattas, kanāwes, &c.*), in India generally, iii. 211; woven at Mau, Azamgarh, xvii. 224; Mubarakpur, Azamgarh, xviii. 10.
- Satin-wood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*), ornamental timber tree in Deccan, i. 192; found in Anantapur, v. 343; Andamans, v. 357; Central Provinces, x. 7, 48; Chānda, x. 149; Coimbatore, x. 364; Cuddapah, xi. 66; Deccan, i. 192; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Ganjām, xii. 151; Hyderābād State, xiii. 259; Karīmnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Mysore, xviii. 252; Nāgpur, xviii. 305, 312; Nellore, xix. 8, 16; Palāmau, xix. 341; Salem, xxi. 402; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 357, 361.
- Sātkhira, subdivision in Khulnā District, Bengal, xxii. 130.
- Sātkhira, town in Khulnā District, Bengal, xxii. 130; horn-work, iii. 193.
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- Sātmāla, range of hills in Bombay, Berār, and Hyderābād, xxii. 130.
- Satnā, town in Rewah State, Central India, head-quarters of Political Agent, with trade, xxii. 130-131.
- Sātnamis, Vaishnava sect, i. 428; in Bilāspur, viii. 225; Central Provinces, x. 27; rising at Nārnaul, Punjab (1672), xviii. 381; in Raipur, xxi. 52.
- Satodad-Vāvdī, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxii. 131.
- Sātpurās (or Satpurās), range of hills in the centre of India, xxii. 131-133; rainfall, i. 153; coal-fields, iii. 134-135.

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- Satrunjaya Hill. *See Shetrunga.*
- Satsaiyā, the, Western Hindī verses in praise of Krishna, by Bihāri Lāl of Jaipur, ii. 423.
- Sattanapalle, tāluk in Guntūr District, Madras, xxii. 133.
- Sāttānkulam, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 133.
- Sattapani cave, meeting-place of first Buddhist synod, on Baibhār hill, Bihār, xxi. 72.
- Sattasāi, the, anthology of Prākrit lyrics of Hāla, ii. 267.
- Satthwa, township in Magwe District, Upper Burma, xxii. 133-134.
- Sattis, agricultural caste, in Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
- Sāttūr, subdivision and tāluk in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxii. 134.
- Sāttūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 134.
- Satvai, shrine at Bhavasari, Poona, viii. 99.
- Satvājī Rao, appointed *deshmukh* in Bijāpur (1680), viii. 174.
- Satwās, head-quarters of Nemāwar district, Indore, Central India, xxii. 134-135.
- Satya Bodhaswāmi, Sri, *math* at Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157.
- Satyabādi, village in Purī District, Bengal, xxii. 135.
- Satyamangalam, tāluk in Coimbatore District, Madras, xxii. 135.
- Satyamangalam, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, of military importance during Carnatic Wars, xxii. 135-136.
- Satyavākyā, Ganga king (ninth century), xviii. 171.
- Saudā, Urdu satirical poet at Delhi (ob. 1780), ii. 429.
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- Saugor, town and cantonment in Saugor District, Central Provinces, former Marāthā capital, xxii. 147-148.
- Saugor, island at mouth of Hooghly river, Bengal. *See Sāgar.*
- Sankiyā Khun language. *See Rangkas.*
- Sanndatti-Yellamma, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, including the sacred hill of Yellamma, xxii. 148-149.
- Sauns, miners, in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326.
- Saurasenas or Saurasenoi, inhabitants of ancient Sūrasena, xxiii. 149.
- Sauraseni, Prākrit of the Midland, i. 361.
- Saurāshtrī, dialect of Māhārāshtrī Prākrit, i. 372-373.
- Saurāth, village in Darbhāngā District, Bengal, with temple and fair, xxii. 149.
- Sausar, tāhsil in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xxii. 149-150.
- Sausar, town in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xxii. 150.
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- Sāvandurga, fortified hill in Mysore, xvi. 409, xviii. 162; captured by Cornwallis (1791), xxii. 150.
- Sāvantādi, State in Bombay, xxii. 150-155; physical aspects, 150-151; history, 151-152; population, 152-153; agriculture, 153; trade and communications, 153-154; famine, 154; administration, 154-155; manufactures, iii. 193, 231.
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- Savara, ancient aboriginal tribe, i. 384; in Ganjam, xii. 146, 148; Eastern Ghāts, xii. 217; Gunupur, Vizagapatam, xii. 390; Jeypore, Vizagapatam, xiv. 103; the Māliahs, Madras, xvii. 88; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 255; Patnā State, xx. 72; Purī, xx. 402; Sambalpur, xxii. 9; Saugor, xxii. 140; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
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- Savdi, village with temples in Dhārwār District, Bombay, xxii. 157.
- Savitri or Savitar, Vedic sun-god, i. 403, ii. 213; temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxii. 1.
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küng and Möngmit, xvii. 404; Möng-nai, xvii. 405; Möngnawng and Möng-pai, xvii. 406; Möngpan, xvii. 407; Möngpawn and Möngsit, xvii. 408; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139, 146; Namkok, xviii. 348; Pangtara, xix. 396; Papun, xix. 407; Prome, xx. 223; Ruby Mines, xxi. 329; Sagaing Division, xxi. 351; Salween, xxi. 417; Samka, xxii. 22; Northern Shan States, xxii. 236, 237-238; Southern Shan States, xxii. 255-256; Shwebo, xxii. 314; Shwegu, xxii. 323; Tamu, xxiii. 218; Taunggyi, xxiii. 257; Tenasserim Division, xxiii. 278; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 319; Toungoo, xxiii. 425; Wa States, xxiv. 344; Wan-yin, xxiv. 355; Yamethin, xxiv. 404; Yawnghe, xxiv. 416; Yengan, xxiv. 422; Zingkaling Hkamti, xxiv. 436.

Shāntappa Naik Tirumal Devasthān, temple at Bhatkal, North Kanara, viii. 90.

Shaptrung Renipoche, or Dharma Rājā, spiritual head of Bhutān, viii. 161.

Sharafābād, former name of Bahādurgarh, vi. 194.

Sharakpur, *tahsil* in Lahore District, Punjab, xxii. 267.

Sharakpur, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xxii. 267.

Sharapur, Christian village near Nāsik, Bombay, xviii. 402-403.

Shārdul Singh, Piplodā founded by (1547), xx. 148-149.

Shārdul Singh, ruler of Sitāmau (1899), xxiii. 52.

Sharif Khān, governor of Ellichpur (1751-62), xii. 20.

Sharifs, class of Musalmāns, in Mysore, xviii. 255.

Shark-fins, exported from Baluchistān, vi. 302, 311; Karāchi, xv. 16; Makrān, xvii. 49.

Sharkī, or Sharqī, 'Eastern' dynasty of Jaunpur (1394-1493), ii. 374-375; architecture, ii. 184-185.

Local notices: Azamgarh, vi. 15; Kanauj, xiv. 371; Oudh, xix. 279; Pāriābgarh, xx. 16.

Sharks (*Carcharias*, *Galeocerdo*, and *Zygaena*), abound in Indian seas, i. 275; Makrān, Baluchistān, vi. 302-303; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 247.

Shāt Gumbaz, mosque, near Bāgherhāt, Khulnā, vii. 222, xxiii. 142.

Shatrūjīt Singh, Miān, manager of Kuthār for the minor chief (1896), xvi. 57.

Shaukat Jang, governor of Purnea (1757), xx. 414-415.

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Shawl manufacture, in India generally, iii. 217; Amritsar, v. 324, 328-329; Dera Nānak, Gurdāspur, xi. 271;

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Sheep. In India generally, iii. 86-87; improvements by crossing, iii. 87; breeds in North and South India contrasted, iii. 87; statistics, iii. 101.

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Sheep, wild or mountain, mostly *uridāl* (*Ovis vignei*), i. 233; found in Baluchi-stān, vi. 272; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 110, 112; Kalāt, Baluchistān, xiv. 300; Khārān, Baluchistān, xv. 247; Ladākh, xvi. 89; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 145; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 45; Makrān Coast Range, Baluchistān, xvii. 51; Quetta-Pishin, Baluchistān, xxi. 13; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 337; Sind, xxii. 393; Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 278.

Sheakhāla-Howrah Light Railway. *See* Howrah-Sheakhāla Light Railway.

Shegaon, town in Buldāna District, Berār, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 267-268.

Sheikān, tribe of Pathāns, xix. 241.

Sheikh Budīn, hill station in North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 268.

Sheikhpurā, trading town in Monghyr District, Bengal, xxii. 268.

Sheinmagā, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxii. 268.

Shekhāwati, district in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, forming a semi-independent confederacy, xxii. 268-270.

Shekhāwati, dialect of Mārwārī, spoken in Rājputāna, xxi. 111.

Shekhawati Regiment (13th Rājpots), of which the Mahārājā of Jaipur is honorary colonel, xxii. 270.

Shekhoī, dialect of Awadhi Hindī, spoken by Musalmāns in Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.

Shekhī, chief of Amber (end of fourteenth century), Shekhāwati named after, xxii. 269.

Shekhūpura, estate in Punjab, xxii. 270.

Shekhūpura, ancient town in Gujrānwāla District, Punjab, once residence of Dārā Shikoh, xxii. 270.

Shellā, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, xxii. 270-271.

Shellac, manufacture, iii. 173, 174; exports, iii. 175, 291; factories in Asansol, Burdāwān, vi. 8; Bānkurā, vi. 388; Burdāwān, ix. 97; Dīgnagar, Burdāwān, xi. 345; Mānbūm, xvii. 118; Mānik-tala, Twenty-four Parganas, xvii. 183; Mirzāpur, xvii. 377; Kānchī, xxi. 206; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Sāran, xxii. 90; Sonāmukhī, Bānkurā, xxiii. 80; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.

Shenali tank, at Kalyān, Thāna, xiv. 323.

Shencottah, town and railway station in Travancore State, Madras, centre of coffee and tea estates, xxii. 271.

Shendamangalam, town in Salem District, Madras. *See* Sendamangalam.

Shendurni, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 271.

Shenshāi, 'royal' faction of the Pārsis, i. 440.

Sheo Singh, Rājā of Sirohi (1816-62), xxiii. 31; founder of Sheoganj (1854), xxii. 271.

Sheo Singh Chandrāwat, Antrī granted to (fifteenth century), xxi. 191; Rāma, Bhil, killed by, xxi. 191-192.

Sheodān Singh, Rājā of Alwar (1857-63), v. 258-259.

Sheoganj, town in Sirohi State, Rājputāna, adjoining Erinpura, xxii. 271.

Sheopur Zila, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxii. 271.

Sheopur, town in Gwalior State, Central India, with special industries, xxii. 271-272.

Sheorogars, class claiming Kshattriya descent, in Manki, North Kanara, xvii. 198.

Shepherd Mission Hospital, Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 103.

Sher Afzal, intrigues in Chitrāl (1893-5), x. 302, 303.

Sher Ahmad, Sikhs in Kashmīr attacked (c. 1843), xv. 94.

Sher Ali Khān, son of Dost Muhammad, acknowledged by Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo as Amīr of Afghānistān (1869), ii. 516, v. 39; Russian intrigues favoured (1878), ii. 518, v. 40; flight and death in Afghan-Turkistān (1879), ii. 518, v. 40; palace at Kabul, xiv. 245; in Kandahār, xiv. 376.

Sher Khān, Harihar, Mysore, granted in jāgīr to, by Nawāb of Sāvanūr, xiii. 55.

Sher Khān, cousin of Balban, governor of Multān and Uchh, campaign of Nasīr ud-dīn against (1253), ii. 360; Dīpālpur a fief of (1250), xi. 359; death (c. 1266), xx. 265.

Sher Khān, governor of Bengal (thirteenth century), vii. 216.

Sher Khān, Sūr, Afghān emperor (1540-5). *See* Sher Shāh.

Sher Khān Bābi, ancestor of the Bālāsīnor and Rādhanpur houses in Gujarāt (c. 1664), xxi. 23.

Sher Khān Bābi, expelled Mughal governor from Junāgarh (c. 1735), xiv. 236-237.

Sher Khān mosque, at Penukkonda, Anantapur, xx. 105.

Sher Muhammad Khān, first military governor of Chicacole, built mosque at Chicacole (1641), x. 217; entered Bobili estate (1652), viii. 252.

Sher Muhammad Khān, Sadozai, rule in Dera Ismail Khān (1815), xi. 262.

Sher Muhammad Khān Tālpur, Mīr, capital at Mirpur Khās, xvii. 365; defeat (1843), xvii. 365.

Sher Shāh, Eminābād destroyed (tenth century), xii. 24.

Sher Shāh, or Sher Khān, Sūr, Afghān emperor of Delhi (1540-5), ii. 395, 413; ruler of Bengal (1539-45), ii. 373, vii. 213, 216; Kila Kohna mosque at Delhi built by, ii. 126; reform of currency, ii. 145-146; tomb at Sasārām, ii. 183, xxii. 111; coinage, iv. 513-514.

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70; in Punjab, xx. 268; attacked Raisen (1543), xxi. 63; abandoned advance into Rāthor country (1544), xxi. 97; buildings at Rāpri, xxi. 236; built Rohtās fort, xxi. 322; contest with Humāyūn in Shāhbād, xxii. 188; selected Shergarh as site of fortress, xxii. 272; devastated Sironj, xxiii. 38; Afghāns became important in United Provinces under, xxiv. 155.

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Sher Singh, Sikh general, defeated at Chilānwala (1849), x. 224, xii. 366; battles in second Sikh War, xii. 366; rebellion in the Punjab (1848), and final surrender, xx. 274; Lord Gough first encountered army of, near Rāmnagar, xii. 366, xxi. 188; laid down arms at Rāwlipindi (1849), xxi. 272.

Sher Singh, reputed son of Ranjit Singh, Mahārāja, built the Anārkali at Batāla, vii. 133; rule over part of Gurdāspur, xii. 394; over part of Hoshiārpur, xiii. 194; governor of Kashmīr, xv. 93; Balbir Singh released by (1841), xvii. 154; born at Mukeriān, xviii. 17.

Sher Singh, Khichī Thākur, feud with Sindhia (1818), xxi. 34.

Sher Singh, Diwān, chief of Khilchipur (1819-69), xv. 278.

Sherāfgan, tomb at Burdāwān, ix. 102.

Sherdil Khān, usurper in Kalāt (1863-4), vi. 277, 279.

Shergarh, ruined fort in Shāhbād District, Bengal, xxii. 272.

Sherghāti, town in Gayā District, Bengal, xxii. 272-273.

Sheriffs, in Presidency towns, iv. 158.

Sherkot, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xxii. 273.

Shermādevi, subdivision and town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Ser-mādevi.

Sherpur, historic town in Bogra District, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 273.

Sherpur, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xxii. 273.

Shervarāyar Malai, range in Madras. *See* Shevaroy Hills.

Sheshabhai, son of Halavad chief, took possession of Sāyla, Kāthiāwār (1751), xxii. 158.

Sheshādri Iyer, Sir K., Diwān of Mysore (1883-1901), xviii. 185.

Shetphal tank, irrigation work in Bombay, iii. 331.

Shetrunga or Satrunjaya hill, Palitāna, Kāthiāwār, covered with Jain temples, ii. 179, xix. 360-366.

Shevaroy Hills, range in Madras, xxii. 273-275.

Shevdivadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxii. 275.

Shevgaon, tāluka in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xxii. 275.

Shewan memorial clock-tower, Nāndod, Rewā Kāntla, xviii. 361.

Shiāhs, sect of Islām, i. 436; Hazāras and Kizilbāshis in Afghānistān, v. 47; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Gilgit, Kashmīr, xii. 240; Hunza-Nagar, Kashmīr, xiii. 225; riot caused by, at Hyderābād (1847), xiii. 241; numerous in Lucknow, xvi. 183; Rājpūtāna, xxi. 115; United Provinces, xxiv. 172.

Shib Lāl, governor of Kāshīpur, Nainī Tāl (1801), xv. 71.

Shifting or nomadic cultivation of hill-sides by wild tribes (*bewar* in Central Provinces, *jhum* in Bengal, *kumri* in Kanarese, *podu* or *pode* in Telugu, *taungya* in Burma, *wālar* in Rājpūtāna), iii. 24-25, 118, 125.

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Shiggaon, town with temples in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xxii. 275.

- Shikāris, caste in Sind, viii. 307; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309.
- Shikārpur, former District in Sind. *See Lärkāna and Sukkur Districts.*
- Shikārpur, subdivision in Sukkur District, Sind, xxii. 275.
- Shikārpur, *tāluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xxii. 275-276.
- Shikārpur, town in Sukkur District, Sind, dépôt of trade with Central Asia, xxii. 276-277.
- Shikārpur, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 277-278.
- Shikārpur, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 278.
- Shikārpur, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, with handsome buildings, xxii. 278.
- Shikohābād, *tāhsil* in Mainpuri District, United Provinces, xxii. 278-279.
- Shikohābād, industrial town in Mainpuri District, United Provinces, xxii. 279.
- Shillong, subdivision in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xxii. 279-280.
- Shillong, town and cantonment in Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, and summer headquarters of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, xxii. 280-281.
- Shillong Peak, Khāsi and Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 254.
- Shimgā festival. *See Holi.*
- Shimoga, District in Mysore, xxii. 281-289; physical aspects, 281-283; history, 283-286; population, 286; agriculture, 286-287; trade and communications, 288; administration, 288-289; education, 289; medical, 289.
- Shimoga, *tāluk* in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 289-290.
- Shimoga, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 290; chintzes, iii. 201.
- Shimpis, tailors, in Khāndesh, xv. 231.
- Shinā, language of the Piśācha group, intermediate between Eranian and Indo-Aryan, i. 356; spoken in Gilgit, xii. 240.
- Shināki, group of small republics in upper valley of the Indus, near Gilgit, xxii. 290-291.
- Shinbinnangaing pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.
- Shinbinthalyaung, Buddha image at Pegu, Burma, xx. 97.
- Shindome, pagoda built by, at Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142.
- Shinbyuyatki pagoda, in Lower Chin-dwin, Burma, x. 231.
- Shindatwe shrine, in Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 261.
- Shindos, descendants of Brāhmans and female slaves, in Ratnāgiri, Bombay, xxi. 249.
- Shinmadaung, image of Buddha at Pakangyi, Burma, xix. 322.
- Shinmaw, said to contain a tooth of Gautama, on Tavoy Point, Burma, xxiii. 261.
- Shinmokti pagoda, near Tavoy, Burma, xxiii. 261.
- Shinmunhla, queen of Anawrata, Shwe-zayan pagoda, Burma, built by, xvii. 128.
- Shīns, caste, in Gilgit, xii. 240; Hindu Kush, xiii. 139.
- Shinsawbu, built herself a palace at Dagon, Burma (1460), xxi. 214.
- Shintangs, tribe, in Chin Hills, x. 274.
- Shinwāris, tribe, in Afghānistān, v. 46; Jalalābād, xiv. 12.
- Shipbuilding, formerly at Bombay, viii. 405; at Cocanāda, Godāvari, x. 338; Damān, xi. 129; Surat, xxiii. 161; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 75.
- Shipki, pass in Tibet, i. 18, xxii. 291.
- Shipman, Sir Abraham, in command of troops sent to take over Bombay from Portuguese, died on Anjidiv Island (1664), v. 385.
- Shipping, tonnage of sailing and steam vessels engaged in foreign trade of India, from 1884 to 1904, iii. 76; proportion of, to, and from British possessions and under British flag, iii. 276.
- Shirāni Country, tract on border of North-West Frontier Province, xxii. 291-292.
- Shiranis, Afghān tribe, in Baluchistān, vi. 289; expedition against (1853), xix. 208.
- Shirhatti, town in Sāngli State, Bombay, xxii. 292.
- Shirol, town in Kolhāpur State, Bombay, xxii. 292.
- Shirpur, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 293.
- Shirpur, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, centre of cotton trade, xxii. 293.
- Shish Mahal, 'mirrored palace,' in Agra fort, ii. 129, v. 86; at Lahore, xvi. 109.
- Shisham or sissū trees (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), in India generally, iii. 104; found in Baroda, vii. 52; Champārān, x. 138; Chhindwāra, x. 205; Cooch Behār, Bengal, x. 380; Gornkhpur, xii. 332; Gujrānwāla, xii. 359; Hill Tippera, xii. 121; Himālayas, xiii. 133; Hyderābād State, xiii. 259; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 391; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 31, 37; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 67; Jaunpur, xiv. 73; Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 29; Kashmīr, xv. 107; Kohāt, xv. 347; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 173; Ludhiāna, xvi. 204; Meerut, xvii. 254; Miānwāli, xvii. 321; Multān, xviii. 31; Muzafrānagar, xviii. 84; Mysore,

- xviii. 216; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 328; Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 423; Patiāla, Punjab, xx. 33, 43; Peshawar, xx. 113; Punjab, xx. 309, 311; Sambalpur, xxii. 6; Sāran, xxii. 85; Shābjahānpur, xxii. 202; Shāhpur, xxii. 218.
- Shiv Dayāl Singh (1818-78), founder of Rādhāswāmī sect, i. 427.
- Shiv Singh, Rājā of Idar, Mahī Kāntha (1753-91), xiii. 325-326.
- Shiv Singh, Thākur, chief of Piplodā, furnished British with cavalry and men during Mutiny, xx. 149.
- Shivaganga, estate and town in Madras. *See* Sivaganga.
- Shivarājpur, *tāhsil* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, xxii. 293-294.
- Shivbārā, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xxii. 294.
- Sivagangā, valley in the Salt Range, Punjab, xxii. 294.
- Shivner, historic hill-fort with Buddhist caves, in Poona District, Bombay, xxii. 294.
- Shivram Dumal, *ghāt* at Puntāmba, Ahmadnagar, built by, xx. 395.
- Shiyāli, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xxii. 294-295.
- Shiyāli, town in Tanjore District, Madras, birthplace of Tamil poet and saint, xxii. 295.
- Shoes. *See* Boots and Shoes.
- Sholagas, or Sholigas, jungle tribe, on Biligiri-Rangan Hills, Mysore, viii. 236; in Coimbatore Hills, x. 361; Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Sholāpur Agency, State in Bombay. *See* Akalkot.
- Sholāpur, District in Bombay, xxii. 295-305; physical aspects, 295-296; history, 296-297; population, 297-298; agriculture, 299-301; forests, 301; trade and communications, 301-302; famine, 302-303; administration, 303-304; education, 304-305; medical, 305; meteorology, i. 126, 142.
- Sholāpur, *tāluke* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 305.
- Sholāpur, historic city in Sholāpur District, Bombay, with old fort and cotton-mills, xxii. 305-307; silver-work, iii. 239.
- Sholāpur Spinning and Weaving Mill, xxii. 302, 306.
- Sholas, forest glades in the Nilgiris, Māras, botany of, i. 188, xix. 87, 96.
- Sholeswara temple. *See* Choleswara.
- Sholigas. *See* Sholagas.
- Sholinghur, town with temples in North Arcot District, Madras, scene of battle (1781), xxii. 307-308.
- Shorāpur, *tāluke* and town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād. *See* Sūrāpur.
- Shorārūd, sub-*tāhsil* in Quetta-Pishin District, Baluchistān. *See* Quetta *Tāhsil*.
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Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway (former company), iii. 376, 398.

Sindan, old name for Sanjan, Thāna, xxii. 56.

Sindas, line of Naga chiefs in Belagutti, Mysore (twelfth century), vii. 144.

Sindes, agricultural caste, in Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144.

Sindgi, *tāluka* in Bijāpur District, Bom-bay, xxii. 433.

Sindhia, family name of Rājā of Gwalior, wars with, ii. 442, 443, 484, 491, 502; British relations with, ii. 444, iv. 10, 11, 65, 70, 74, 75, 76; Bāgh possessed, vi. 184; Barnagar conquered (eighteenth century), vii. 23; Govind Rao Gaikwār supported in quarrel with Mānājī Gaikwār, vii. 36; Rājā of Baroda, Central India, compelled to acknowledge suzerainty of, vii. 84; Belgann harried, vii. 148; Bhind fell to (eighteenth century), viii. 110; ceded share of Chanderi State to the British (1844), xiv. 138; Gohad under, xi. 324; history of rule in Gwalior, xii. 421-426; family cenotaphs at Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 151-152; sent by Peshwā to levy dues in Mālwā (1724), ix. 340; Mandasor possessed by, xvii. 150; Nadigaon *pargana* held by Rājā of Datā from, xviii. 283; Narod fell to (nineteenth century), xviii. 381; rule in Niṁār, xix. 108, 119; Pāvāgarh held by (1761-1803, 1804-53), xx. 80; Rājgarh became tributary to, xxi. 69; Rājā of Ratlām became tributary to, xxi. 241; mansions belonging to, at Shrigonda, Ahmadnagar, xxii. 309; Sikarwārī fell to (eighteenth century), xxiii. 419; held Sindkhed, xxii. 434; Sunel fell to, xxiii. 146; in Tonk, xxiii. 417; Udaipur invested and laid waste, xxiv. 91, 92; Ujjain passed to (c. 1750), xxiv. 114-115; Yāval possessed, xxiv. 415. *See also* Jaiājī, Mahādī, and Daulat Rao Sindhia.

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Sindhūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.

Sindhudrug, fort on island near Mālvan, Ratnāgiri, xvii. 96.

- Sindhurājā, rule in Dhār (995-1010), xi. 293.
- Sindiapura, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 433.
- Sindis, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Khairpur, xv. 212; Kohistān, xv. 354; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Sind, xxii. 406, 407.
- Sindkhed, village in Buldāna District, Berār, home of the Marāthā family of Jādon, xxii. 433-434.
- Sindkheda, tāluka in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
- Sindkheda, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
- Sind-Pishin Railway, vi. 312-313.
- Sind-Sāgar Doāb, doāb in Punjab, xxii. 434-435.
- Singāhi Bhadaura, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xxii. 435.
- Singaing, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xxii. 435.
- Singalilā, hill range in Darjeeling, Bengal, xxii. 435.
- Singār Chaorī, or 'nuptial hall,' of Rājā Hun, Bhainsorgarh, viii. 40.
- Singār Chaorī, temple at Chitor, x. 299.
- Singareni coal-field, Hyderābād, iii. 132, xiii. 261.
- Singhana, Yādava king (1210-47), ii. 341; acquired Western Chālukyan kingdom, xi. 200; rule in Deccan from 1191, vi. 143.
- Singhāna, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 435.
- Singhar, Sūmra ruler of Sind, Cutch overrun (end of eleventh century), xi. 78.
- Singhāra or water-chestnut, found in Damoh, xi. 139; Kashmīr, xv. 126-127; Lūni river, xvi. 212; United Provinces, xxiv. 182.
- Singhbhūm, District in Chotā Nāgpur Division, Bengal, xxiii. 1-11; physical aspects, 1-3; history, 4-6; population, 6-7; agriculture, 7-8; forests, 8; minerals, 8; trade and communications, 8-9; famine, 9; administration, 9-10; education, 10-11; medical, 11; botany, i. 190-191; ancient gold workings, iii. 142; minerals, iii. 144; copper, iii. 144.
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- Singpho dialects. *See* Kachin.
- Singpho Hills, tract of hilly country on border of Assam, xxiii. 11-12.
- Singphos, tribe in Assam, vi. 14; on banks of Noa Dihing, xi. 346; Khamti Hills, xv. 222; Singpho Hills, xxiii. 11-12.
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- Singu, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xxi. 12.
- Singu, Myingyan, Burma, petroleum field, iii. 140.
- Singu Min, king of Burma (1776-81), ix. 123.
- Sinhgarh, historic hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, xxiii. 12-13.
- Sinjhoro, tāluka in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiii. 13.
- Sinjrānis, tribe, in Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
- Sinnar, tāluka in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13.
- Sinnar, historic town with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13-14.
- Sinor, town with temples and bathing ghāt in Baroda, xxiii. 14.
- Simpushin pagoda, in Sagaiing, Burma, xxi. 355.
- Siohārā, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces. *See* Seohārā.
- Sipāh Kambar Khel, tribe sharing in Khyber allowance (1840), xv. 302.
- Siprā, river of Central India, xxiii. 14-15.
- Siprī, town and railway terminus in Gwalior State, Central India, former British cantonment, xxiii. 15.
- Sira, tāluk in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiii. 15.
- Sira, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, former Muhammadan capital, xxiii. 15-16.
- Siraguppa, town in Bellary District, Madras. *See* Siruguppa.
- Siraiķī, dialect of Sindī, i. 372; spoken in Baluchistān, vi. 287; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Khairpur, xv. 212; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; Sind, xxii. 406; Sukkur, xxiii. 121; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 279.
- Sirājganj, subdivision in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, xxiii. 16.
- Sirājganj, town in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, centre of jute trade, xxiii. 16-17.
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- Siralkoppa, town in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 17.
- Sirampur, subdivision and town in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Serampore.
- Siranda, lake in Las Bela State, Baluchistān, xxiii. 17.
- Siras Pāl, Sarsāwā named after, xxii. 109-110.
- Sirasgaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār, xxiii. 17.
- Sirāthū, *tahsil* in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 18.
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- Sirhind, historic town in Patiāla State, Punjab, sacked by the Sikhs, xxiii. 20-21.
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- Sirmūr Sappers and Miners, accompanied Tirāh expédition in 1897 under Major Bir Bikram Singh, C.I.E., xxiii. 24, 27.
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- Siron, village with ruins in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xxiii. 37.
- Sironchā, *tahsil* in Chāndā District, Central Provinces, xxiii. 37-38.
- Sironj, district in Central India, belonging to Tonk State, xxiii. 38.
- Sironj, ancient town in Tonk State, Central India, xxiii. 39.
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- Sirūr, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xxiii. 49.
- Siruttondanallūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiii. 49.
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- Sisāngchandli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiii. 49.
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- Sisunāgā, dynasty in Northern India (c. 600 B.C.), ii. 273-274; overthrown in Patna by Nandas, xx. 67.
- Sisupāla, Rājā of Chedi, temple of Bhāvāni, Amraoti, traditional scene of projected marriage of Rukmini, bride of Krishna, with, v. 314, 400.
- Sisupāla-vadha, the, Sanskrit poem by Māgha (seventh century), ii. 240-241.
- Siswālī, ancient village near Māngrol, Kotah, Rājputāna, xvii. 181.
- Sit Kade, precipice, Saptashring, Nāsik, xxii. 81.
- Sītā, wife of Rāma, legend of carrying off of, by Rāvana of Ceylon and rescue by Rāma, v. 228, xvi. 245, xix. 278, xxi. 173, xxiii. 51, xxiv. 146, 306, 313, 362; Chitrakūt visited by, x. 300; Sītākot, Dīnājpur, supposed to be home of, xi.

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Sithushin, image of Gautama, at Pakangyi, Burma, xix. 322.

Sitlā, goddess of small-pox. See Sitalā.

Sitpur, village in Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, xxiii. 62.

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- Suheli, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
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- Sukhāvatī-zyūha*, the, Buddhist Sūtra of the Mahāyānist school, translated into Chinese (second century), ii. 260.
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- Sun-worship, in Northern Sind, xxii. 394.
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- Supaul, subdivision in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xxiii. 148.
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- Supra Mahal, building at Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 258.
- Supreme Courts, now merged in the High Courts, iv. 144-146.
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- Sūr Dās, blind bard of Agra, author of the *Sūr-sāgar*, in the Braj Bhāshā dialect of Western Hindi, ii. 422-423.
- Sūr Pratāp Deo, Rājā of Patnā (ob. 1878), xx. 71.
- Sūr Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1595-1620), xiv. 184; built Moti Mahal, xiv. 199.
- Surada, zamindāri tahsil in Ganjam District, Madras, xxiii. 148.
- Surahā Tāl, lake in Ballia District, United Provinces, xxiii. 148-149.
- Sūraj Kund, tank in Gwalior fort, xii. 443; Meerut, xvii. 265.
- Sūraj Mal, Rao of Būndī (middle of sixteenth century), took Kotah, xiv. 412; fell in battle against Ratan Singh II of Mewār, xxiv. 89.
- Sūraj Mal, founder of Jāt power at Bharatpur (1733-63), viii. 75-76, xii. 221, xviii. 64-65, xxi. 312; took Agra with Sumrū (1761), v. 83, viii. 76; took Koil (1757), v. 210; Pratāp Singh entered service of, v. 256; captured old fort of Bharatpur from Khem Karan (1733), viii. 76; sacked Delhi (1753), and repelled attack of Holkar and Jai-pur (1754), viii. 76; invaded Dhrolpur (1761), xi. 323; built palaces at Dīg, xi. 344; buildings at Gobardhan in memory of, xii. 280; in Gurgaon, xii. 403; erected buildings at Hodal, xiii. 158; took Jhajjar, xiv. 108; resumed Khurja, xv. 297; dispossessed Puhup Singh of Mursān, xviii. 44; built mud fort at Rājākhera, xxi. 65; sacked Shāhdara, xxii. 200.
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- Sūraj Mal, Rānā, founder of Barwāha (1678), vii. 90.
- Sūraj Sen, traditional founder of Gwalior fort, xii. 439.
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- Sūrajgarh, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 149.
- Sūrajī Rao Nimbālkar, of Yāval, Lasur fort taken but given up to Alaf Khān (early nineteenth century), xvi. 153.
- Sūrana, Telugu author (1560), ii. 437.
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- Sūrāpur, tāluk in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 149.
- Sūrāpur, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, former capital, xxiii. 149.
- Sūrasena, ancient name of a tract of country in Northern India, round Muttra, xxiii. 149-150.
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- Sūratgarh, town in Bikaner State, Rājpūtāna, xxiii. 169.
- Sūrdeo, Rājā of Chhattisgarh (c. 1000), viii. 223.
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- Surendra Sāh, pretender to Sambalpur, disturbances by (1857-64), xxii. 7-8.
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- Sūri, subdivision in Birbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
- Sūri, head-quarters of Birbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
- Sūri, or Sūr, dynasty (1540-55), founded by Sher Shāh, Sūr, ii. 395-397; coins of, ii. 145-146; Farrukhābād under, xii. 64; Lucknow under, xvi. 189. *See also* Sher Shāh, Sūr.
- Suriapet, tāluk in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 174.
- Suribān, village in Rāmdurg State, Bombay, scene of Mr. Manson's murder (1858), xxiii. 174-175.
- Surindar Bikram Parkash, present Rājā of Sirmur (1898), xxiii. 24.
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- Surmā, river of Assam, xxiii. 175-176.
- Surmā Valley and Hill Districts, Division of Assam, xxiii. 177; density of population, i. 451.
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- Suthālia, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xxiii. 178.
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- Sūtras*, the, last phase of Vedic literature (500-200 B.C.), ii. 209, 232-233.
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- Sutta-pitaka*, the, discourses of Buddha, part of the Pāli canon, ii. 259.
- Sutupha, Ahom king, murdered by Chutiyās (1376), vi. 26.
- Suvāli, or Swally, historic seaport of Surat, Bombay, xxiii. 182.
- Suvanna Bhūmi, legendary area in Lower Burma. *See* Thaton Town.
- Suvarnadurg, island fortress in Bombay. *See* Harnai.
- Suvarnāvati, river in Mysore. *See* Honnūhole.
- Suvarneshwar, temple of, at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12.
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- Swally, former seaport of Surat, Bombay. *See* Suvali.
- Swāmi Chashtana, of the Kshatrapa dynasty, name of Jasdan probably derived from, xiv. 66.
- Swāmi Kārtik, temple at Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
- Swāmi Nārāyan, or Sahajānand, religious reformer (early nineteenth century), born at Chhapiā, Gonda, x. 196; died at Gadhada, Kāthiāwār (1830), xii. 120; temple at Ahmadābād, v. 108; Muli, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 21.
- Swāmis, sect of the Dādūpanthis. *See* Sādhus.
- Swamp deer. *See* Deer, Swamp.
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- Swāt, Akhund of, shrine at Saidu, xxiii. 187.
- Swāt, river of North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 187.
- Swāt River Canal, perennial irrigation work in Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, iii. 331, 333, xxiii. 187-189; weir unnecessary, iii. 326.
- Swātis, Pathān tribe, in Black Mountain, viii. 251; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kāgān, xiv. 273; expeditions against (1897), xix. 158, 210.
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- Swetganga tank, at Puri, Orissa, xx. 408.
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Syām Singh, present Mahārāwal of Jaisalmer (1891), xiv. 4.

Syām Sundār, Rājā of Jessore (1745), xiv. 93.

Syām Sundar, image of, in temple at Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251.

Syāma Charan Law Eye Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.

Syāmbāzār, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, centre of trade in *tasar* silk, xxiii. 189.

Syāmnagar, village in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with Sanskrit college, xxiii. 189.

Syādpet, subdivision and town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Saidpet.

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Sykes, Captain, Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, taken by (1818), xii. 56.

Sylhet, District in Assam, xxiii. 189-201; physical aspects, 189-191; history, 191-192; population, 192-194; agriculture, 194-195; forests, 195; trade and communications, 195-197; famine, 197-198; administration, 198-200; education, 200; medical, 200-201; meteorology, i. 142; language, i. 377; tea cultivation, iii. 59.

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Sylhet, town in Sylhet District, Assam, with a college and four printing presses, xxiii. 202-203.

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Symons, General Penn, operations in Burma, Lower Chindwin District (1887), x. 230; Sagaing (1888), xxi. 354.

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Syntengs, Indo-Chinese tribe, in Jowai,

Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xiv. 204, 257, 261; raids on the plains (end of eighteenth century), xv. 255-256; risings in Jaintiā Hills (1860 and 1863), xv. 256.

Syriam, early European factory in Burma, xiii. 28.

Syrian Church, establishment in India, i. 441-442; Cochin, x. 345-346; Travancore, xxiv. 9.

Syro-Roman Church, in Changanācheri, Travancore, x. 170.

Szi Lepai, language of the Kachin group, i. 394.

Szis, tribe in Burma, ix. 139; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139.

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Ta Awng, Wa chief of Manglön, Burma, xvii. 179.

Ta Paw, said to have founded village on site of Rangoon (585 B.C.), xxi. 214.

Ta Thsin, Deccan known to Fa Hian as (fifth century), xi. 207.

Tabaung feast, at the Shwezayan pagoda, Burma, xvii. 128.

Tabayin, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 203.

Tabinshweti, king of Toungoo, conquered Pegu, Prome, and Martaban, xxiii. 423; siege and capture of Pegu (1534), xx. 86.

Tabir, Shaikh. *See* Uderolal, Shaikh.

Table Island, lighthouse in Hanthawaddy District, Burma, xiii. 36-37.

Table-cloths, manufactured at Fatwā, Patna, xii. 86; Hardoi, xiii. 48; Raichūr, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Sandila, Hardoi, xxii. 31.

Tablets, inscribed with votive offerings, ii. 37-38; at Gangu, ii. 25.

Tabo, tribe in Andamans, v. 360.

Tacchāyiris, carpenters in Coorg, xi. 28.

Tada-u, township in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 203.

Tadiandamol, mountain in Coorg, xix. 309, xxiii. 203.

Tādpatri, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 203-204.

Tādpatri, trading town with temples in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 204.

Tagara, ancient name of Thair or Ter, in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xxiii. 204; modern identification, ii. 80-81, 82.

Tagās, agricultural caste in Northern India, Bijnor, viii. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Karnāl, xv. 51; Meerut, xvii. 254, 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372.

Tagaung, township in Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 204-205.

- Tagaung, pagoda in Bassein, Burma, vii. 109.
- Tagi Rājā, chief of Kapās-chor tribe, disturbances in Akā Hills, Assam (1829-41), v. 177.
- Tahan Pāl, builder of Tahangarh and founder of Karauli State (c. 1058), xv. 26.
- Tāhar Khān Nāhar, tomb at Sūpur, Muzaffargarh, xxiii. 62.
- Tahmāsp, Safawī king, aid obtained from, by Humāyūn to recover Kandahār (1544-5), ii. 397.
- Taht Hazāra, ancient name of Chach, x. 115.
- Tai, group of languages including Siamese and Shan, i. 394.
- Tai Loi, tribe in Burma, ix. 141.
- Tai race, represented in Assam by the Ahoms, vi. 44; invasion of Indo-China by, xxii. 233-234; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 237.
- Taikkala, ancient capital in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 205.
- Taikkyi, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 205.
- Taiktaung, Buddhist monastery at Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 143.
- Taila II (973-4-996-7), descendant and restorer of Western Chālukyan dynasty and dominion, ii. 333-335, viii. 281-282, xviii. 171.
- Taila III, Western Chālukyan king (1150-6), ii. 338; said to have been captured by Proda Rājā of Warangal, xxiv. 358.
- Taillandier, French Jesuit, Nicobars mentioned by (1711), xix. 64.
- Taimanis, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Ghor, xii. 234; Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Taimūr, Mongol invader of India. *See* Timūr.
- Taimūris, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Taingapatam, port in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 205.
- Tair Shāh, chief of Nagar, Gilgit (middle of nineteenth century), xii. 239.
- Tai-rong, language of the Tai group, i. 394.
- Tais, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54; Kaira, xiv. 279.
- Taj Khān, Pathān adventurer, made governor of Dongartāl, Seoni (c. 1700), xxii. 167.
- Taj Mahal, at Agra, ii. 127, iii. 150, v. 86-88; at Bhopāl, viii. 144.
- Taj Muhammad, Baloch chief, Bahādurgarh given to (1754), vi. 194.
- Tāj Muhammad Zarak Zai, leader of tribesmen in Jhalawān, Baluchistān (c. 1860), xiv. 110.
- Tajiks, or 'strangers,' Persian-speaking race, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Badakshān, vi. 175; Ghor, xii. 234; Hindu Kush, xiii. 138; Istalif, xiii. 371; Jalālabād, xiv. 12; Kābul, xiv. 241; Lash-Jawain, xvi. 150; Rustāk, xxi. 343; Tashkurgān, xxii. 253.
- Tājpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, residence of a Tagā zamīndār, xxiii. 206.
- Tājpuri, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiii. 206.
- Taj-ud-dīn Yalduz, Turki slave, struggles in Punjab after death of Muhammad Ghori (1206), xx. 264; in valley of Indus (1206-15), xix. 151; capital at Kurram, xvi. 49; contests for Lahore (1206), ii. 358, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; defeated near Tarain by Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh (1216), xxiii. 390.
- Tāj-ul-Masajid, mosque at Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 144.
- Takaku, peak in Baluchistān, ix. 14.
- Takhti Singh, chief of Ahmadnagar, and afterwards Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1843-73), v. 126, xiii. 326, xiv. 187.
- Takht-i-Bhai ruins, in Yusufzai, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 425; inscription, ii. 5, 56.
- Takht-i-Rustam, caves in Afghānistān, v. 45, 68.
- Takht-i-Sulaimān, or 'Solomon's throne,' peak and shrine in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 99, 129, 206.
- Takht-i-Sulaimān, hill near Srinagar, Kashmir, xxiii. 99.
- Takht-i-Sulaimān, mosque on Alamgīr Hill, Assia range, Bengal, v. 204.
- Taki, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xxiii. 206.
- Takkala, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
- Takkars, council of elders in Coorg, xi. 25.
- Takkarus. *See* Mālumis.
- Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.
- Takola, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
- Tākra, name of script for writing Chambiālī, the dialect of Chamba, Punjab, x. 130.
- Tāl State, *thakurāt* in Mālwā Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiii. 206.
- Tāl, town in Jaora State, Central India, xxiii. 206-207.
- Tāl, cultivated in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 00

- 257; Okhāmandal, Baroda, xix. 236; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310.
- Tāl Katora tank, at Jaipur, Rājputāna, xxiii. 400.
- Talab Faiz Khān, Pataudi State, Punjab, granted to, by Lord Lake (1806), xv. 27.
- Talacheri, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Tellicherry.
- Talagang, *tahsil* in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
- Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
- Tālāgaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār. *See* Talegaon.
- Tālagunda, village with inscriptions in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 207.
- Talaing, language of the Mon family, spoken in Pegu, i. 386, 390.
- Talaing nation and kingdom, continual strife with the Burmans and vicissitudes of success and defeat, ix. 121-122, xxiii. 208; in Amherst, v. 294-295; Ava captured (1752), vi. 152; in Bassein, vii. 108; defeated at Bassein by Alaungpaya (1755), vii. 118; revolt against Burmans (1827), ix. 125; in Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 103; Myanaung founded by (c. 1250), xviii. 108; Pegu capital of, xx. 86, 88; established in Pegu (573), xx. 96; conquered in Prome by Alaungpaya, xx. 220; Pyus of Prome defeated, xx. 221; in Tavoy, xxiii. 260.
- Talaing Karen, name of the Pwo tribe, Burma, xv. 37.
- Talainggyaung, quarter in Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.
- Talaings, remnant of Peguan race in Burma, xxiii. 207-208; in Amherst, v. 297; Bassein, vii. 110; Bilugyun, viii. 238; Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 104-105; Irrawaddy Division, xiii. 367; Mudon, xviii. 14; Myaungmya, xviii. 111; Pegu Division, xx. 88; Salween, xxi. 417; Shwegenyin, xxii. 325; Tavoy, xxiii. 262; Tenasserim Division, xxiii. 278; Tharrawaddy, xiii. 310; Thaton, xxiii. 333; Mons known as Talaings after conquest by Alaungpaya, xxiii. 340; Toungoo, xxiii. 425.
- Talakād, ancient town in Mysore District, Mysore, half buried under sand, xxiii. 208-209.
- Talakona, valley, waterfall, and temple in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiii. 209-211.
- Talamba, ancient town in Multān District, Punjab, xxiii. 211.
- Talavanapura, Sanskrit name of Talakād, xxiii. 208.
- Tālbahat, town with ruined fort in Jhānsi District, United Provinces, xxiii. 211-212.
- Talc, found in Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Deodrug, Hyderābād, xi. 243; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 8; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 392; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 352; Mysore, xviii. 257; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 260; Pāñch Mahāls, xix. 386; Raichur, Hyderābād, xxi. 41; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 253; Sāvantvādi, Bombay, xxii. 153; Sirpur Tāndur, Hyderābād, xxiii. 43; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 361.
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- Tālcher coal-field, iii. 133-134, xix. 260.
- Tālcher (geological) series, in Gondwāna system, i. 80-81, 82, iii. 133-134.
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- Talegaon-Dābhāde, town in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the hereditary Marāthā Senāpati, xxiii. 213.
- Talegaon-Dhamdhare, village in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the Marāthā family of Dhamdhare, xxiii. 213.
- Tālekh Khān, grandfather of Amīr Khān, Pindāri, xxiii. 409.
- Talgrām, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 213.
- Talgund, pillar record, ii. 43, 51.
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- Tālikotā, battle of (1565), and overthrow of Vijayanagar kingdom, ii. 347, 386, v. 339, vii. 148, 149, 161, x. 169, xiii. 223, 238, xxiv. 6.
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- Taloda, *tūluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiii. 214.
- Taloda, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, with timber market and manufacture of carts, xxiii. 214-215.
- Tāloī, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
- Talpat Nagāri, mound near Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
- Tālpur, Baloch dynasty of Mirs in Sind (1783-1843), xxii. 399-401, 407; in Hyderābād, xiii. 313; tombs at Hyderābād city, xiii. 314, 322, xxii. 403; in Karachi, xv. 4, 14, 15; Sukkur, xxiii. 120; conflict with Shāh Shujā-ul-mulk at Sukkur (1833), xxiii. 127; in Tando

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- Talsāna, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiii. 215.
- Tamāchi, Sammā Jām in Sind, carried captive to Delhi (c. 1340), xxii. 396.
- Tamadaw, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 215.
- Tamakam, building at Madura, xvi. 406.
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Tirupati, town in North Arcot District, Madras, with brass industry, xxiii. 394-395; arts and manufactures, iii. 192, 231, 240.

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- Tirushivaperūr, town in Madras. *See* Trichūr.
- Tiruttani, *zamindāri tahsil* in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 397.
- Tiruttani, village with temple in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 397.
- Tirutturaippūndi, *tāluk* in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 397.
- Tirutturaippūndi, town with old temple in Tanjore District, Madras, xxiii. 397.
- Tiruvadamarudūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with old temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 397-398.
- Tiruvādānai, *zamindāri tahsil* in Madura District, Madras, xxiii. 398.
- Tiruvādī, sacred town in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples and inscriptions and a Vedic school, xxiii. 398-399.
- Tiruvallam, village and shrine in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 399.
- Tiruvallūr, subdivision and *tāluk* in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399.
- Tiruvallūr, town with temples in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiii. 399-400.
- Tiruvalluvar, Tamil Pariah poet, author of the *Kurral*, ii. 434-435.
- Tiruvälür, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with temple and inscription, xxiii. 400.
- Tiruvānilai, town in Madras. *See* Karūr.
- Tiruvankod, village in Travancore State, Madras, giving its name to the State, xxiii. 400.
- Tiruvannāmalai, *tāluk* in South Arcot District, Madras, xxiii. 400-401.
- Tiruvannāmalai, town in South Arcot District, Madras, with temple on fortified hill, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiii. 401-402.
- Tiru-vāsagam*, the, Tamil poem in honour of Siva, by Mānikka Vāsagar (eleventh century), ii. 426.
- Tiruvottiyūr or Tiruvottūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, with temple and inscriptions, xxiii. 402; inscription, ii. 52.
- Tiruvūr, *zamindāri tahsil* in Kistna District, Madras, xxiii. 402.
- Tirwā, *tahsil* in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 402-403.
- Tirwā, town in Farrukhābād District, United Provinces, xxiii. 403.
- Tista, river of Northern Bengal, xxiii. 403-405.
- Titāgarh, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with jute-mills and a paper-mill, xxiii. 405.
- Titanium, iii. 148.
- Titmice, i. 240.
- Titu Miān, leader of Farāzi rising (1831), in Nadiā, xviii. 275-276; Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 70-71.
- Tīvāram*, the, collection of Tamil hymns addressed to Siva, ii. 426.
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- Tiyars, fishermen, in Twenty-four Parganas, xxiv. 73.
- Tiyas, immigrants from Malabar, in Coorg, xi. 29. *See also* Tiyans.
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Toba-Kākar, hill range in Baluchistān, xxiii. 405-406.

Tochi, river in North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 406.

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- Toda, language of the Dravidian family, spoken by the Todas in the Nilgiris, i. 379, 381, xvi. 261.
- Toda Bhīm, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 406.
- Toda Todi, petty State in Kāthiawār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiii. 406.
- Todar Māl, Rājā, finance minister of Akbar, xix. 280; revenue system, ii. 399, iv. 4, 206, 213, viii. 287, xiv. 229, xix. 415; first regular settlement begun in Balasore (1580), vi. 243; governor of Bengal (1580), vii. 217; revenue settlement of Bengal (1582), vii. 301, 305; revenue settlement of Burdwan, ix. 98; Champāran (1582), x. 145; Chittagong (1582), x. 308; Dacca, xi. 113; survey of Hoshīarpur, xiii. 194; revenue system probably in force in Hyderābād, xiii. 299; settlement of Jessore, xiv. 98; in Kashmīr, xv. 93; born at Lāharpur, Sītāpur, xvi. 95; Monghyr made head-quarters, and lines of entrenchment constructed (1580), xvii. 393, 402; settlement of Sarān, xxii. 91; Shāhābād, xxii. 194.
- Todas, primitive tribe in the Nilgiris, xii. 221, xix. 92; polyandry among, i. 483.
- Toddy, or tāri, sap of the palm-tree, subject to excise revenue, iv. 257.
- Toddy-cats, or palm civets (*Paradoxurus*), i. 219-220.
- Toddy-palms. See Palmyra Palms.
- Togata, weavers, in Coorg, xi. 63.
- Tohāna, sub-tāhsil in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 406.
- Tohāna, ancient town in Hissār District, Punjab, xxiii. 407.
- Tolbay riks, artificers and musicians, in Ladākh, Kashmīr, xvi. 91.
- Tolkāppiyam, the, oldest Tamil grammar, ii. 434.
- Tolly, Major, Tolly's Nullah, near Calcutta, originally excavated by (1776), ix. 288, xxiii. 407.
- Tolly's Nullah, canal in Bengal, ix. 279, 288, xxiii. 407.
- Tollygunge, town in Twenty-four Paraganas District, Bengal, suburb of Calcutta, xxiii. 407.
- Tols or Sanskrit schools, in Athgarh, Orissa, vi. 122; Bikrampur, Dacca, viii. 220; Nadiā, xviii. 281.
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- Trineta, king. *See* Mukkanna.
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- Uttara, Buddhist missionary, traditional visit to Taikkala, xxiii. 205; sent to Suvanna Bhūmi, and said to have landed at Thalton, Burma, xxiii. 341.
- Uttara Piṇākini, river of Madras. *See* Penner.
- Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiv. 289.
- Uttarapurāna, the, of Gunabhadra, ii. 22.
- Uttara-rāma-charita*, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, with college and public library, xxiv. 289.
- Uttiranmerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Uttaramerūr.
- Utwad, peak on the boundary of Thāna and Nāsik Districts, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Uyu river, tributary of Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.
- Uyyakondāntirumalai, village with ancient temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 289-290.
- Ubegs, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Akchā, v. 181; Balkh, vi. 248, 249; Maimana, xvii. 32; Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Tashkurgān, xxiii. 253.
- Uzina Kyakpadaw pagoda, Moulmein, Burma, v. 295, xviii. 6.

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Vaccination, iv. 478-479; statistics, iv. 80. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article under Medical.

Vaccine dépôt, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 288.

Vāchhiputa-Dhanabhūti, builder of gateway at Bharaut, ii. 45.

Vāda, tāluka in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.

Vadagalai, sub-sect of Vaishnav Hindus in Chingleput, x. 257-258; religious disputes at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; in Mysore, xviii. 203.

Vadagas, tribe. *See* Badagas.

Vadakara, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Badagara.

Vadakku Valliyūr, town with temple in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiv. 291.

Vadaku Viravanallūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Viravanallūr.

Vadakunnāthan, temple at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.

Vadāl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 291.

Vadāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 291.

Vadāli, ancient town in Idar State, Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 291.

Vādāsinor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay. *See* Bālāsinor.

Vadāvli, tāluka in Kadi prānī, Baroda, xxiv. 291.

Vaddars, professional diggers, in Central India, iii. 15; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174, 179; Dhārwār, xi. 308; Kolāba,

- xv. 360. *See also* Oddes, Ods, and Woddas.
- Vādhels, Khambhāliya, Kāthiāwār, formerly held by, xv. 220.
- Vadhyaman, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147.
- Vādi, capital of Sāvantvādi State, Bombay, with beautiful lake, xxiv. 291-292.
- Vādi Ratnāgiri. *See* Jotiba's Hill.
- Vadia Virampur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292.
- Vadigenhalli, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
- Vadnagar, ancient town with temples, &c., in Kadi prānt, Baroda, xxiv. 292-293.
- Vadod, petty State in Gohelwār prānt, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 293.
- Vadod, petty State in Jhālawār prānt, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 293.
- Vāghbata the Elder, Sanskrit medical writer (c. 600), ii. 266.
- Vāggyas, attendants of Siva, customs of, at Guddguddāpur fair, Dhārwār, xii. 346.
- Vāgh Rājās, Mehidpur assigned to (c. 1740), confiscated (1817), xvii. 270.
- Vāghela Chamansingh of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghela Khānjī of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghelās, branch of Solanki Rājputs. *See* Baghels.
- Vāghvadi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 293.
- Vāgjī, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.
- Vāgra, tāluka in Broach District, Bombay, xxiv. 293.
- Vaidyadeva, king of Prāgyotisha, Kamauli plates of, ii. 33.
- Vaidyadeva, Pāl general, rule in Assam, vi. 25.
- Vaigai, river in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 293-294.
- Vaijanāth, temple at Sarsa, Kaira, xxii. 109.
- Vaijāpur, tāluk in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijāpur, town in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, with Muhammadan tomb, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijāyantī, Sanskrit dictionary by Yādavaprakāsa (eleventh century), ii. 264.
- Vaijō Khasia of Mitiala, Viro Nāja aided Valas of Bagasra in their feud against Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.
- Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.
- Vaikrata strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 65.
- Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Sri-rangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
- Vaikuntha Perumāl, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Vainiwāl, Jat clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.
- Vairāg, village in Sholapur District, Bombay, xxiv. 294.
- Vairāgya-satka, the, collection of Sanskrit aphoristic stanzas by Bhartrihari, ii. 253.
- Vairāta, town in Rājputāna. *See* Bairāt.
- Vairisinha II, Paramāra chief of Mālwā, moved capital to Dhār (end of ninth century), xi. 293.
- Vairowāl, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xxiv. 294.
- Vaisālī, ancient kingdom of Bihār, xxiv. 294-295; visited by Buddha, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.
- Vaiseshika, Sanskrit system of atomistic philosophy, ii. 255.
- Vaishnava monasteries, at Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157; Sonda, North Kanara, xxiii. 82. *See also* Maths.
- Vaishnavatemples. *See* Vishnu, Temples of.
- Vaishnavas, Hindu sect, followers of Vishnu, in India generally, i. 423-428; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 260; Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 234; Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 388; Kātwa, Burdwān, sacred to, xv. 190; pilgrimages to Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Madras, xi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 203; Nadiā (Baishnabs), xviii. 276; Punjab, xx. 290; United Provinces, xxiv. 171.
- Vaisēhnatism, i. 423-428; characteristics, 423; its gods, 423; growth of, 424; its reformers and popularizers, 425-426; sects and developments, 426; modern reform, 427-428.
- Vaisya, one of the four original castes or groups, the trading and agricultural classes, i. 332; during Brāhmaical period regarded as mere supporters of the expenses of the sacrificial system, i. 407; trading caste in Hyderābād State, xiii. 247.
- Vaisya or Baīs dynasty, Thānesar under (seventh century), xxiii. 305.
- Vaitalā deut, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Vaiwaswat, the sun, Sūrajbansi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi. 112.
- Vajās, branch of the Rāthor Rājputs, rule at Somnāth (thirteenth century), xxiii. 75.
- Vajiria, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 295.
- Vajra Makuta Rāya, Ratnapuri, Mysore, the ancient capital of, xvi. 132.

- Vajrābai, hot springs in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 295.
- Vajrapāni, Bodhi-sattwa images in Pāndu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
- Vajra-varāhi, Tāntric goddess, pedestal of statue of, found at Chari, Kāngra, x. 176.
- Vaisur Khāchar, chief of Jasdan, Kāthiāwār (c. 1800), xiv. 66.
- Vakalapūdi, lighthouse off Cocanada, Godāvari, x. 339.
- Vākātaka, ancient Hindu kingdom (fourth to twelfth century) in Berār, vii. 366; Central Provinces, x. 12; capital possibly near Chānda, x. 150; Sātpurā plateau, xxii. 166-167.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 295.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 295.
- Vakkaleri, inscribed plates, ii. 27-28, 59.
- Vakkaligas, Kanarese cultivating caste, in Coimbatore, x. 360-361. *See also* Wokkaligas.
- Vālā, a bean (*Dolichos Lablab*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 80; Kolāba, xv. 362; Surat, xxiii. 159; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Vala, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 295-296.
- Vala, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, former capital of the Vallabhi dynasty, xxiv. 296.
- Valaiyans, caste, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233.
- Vālam, town in Kadi prānt, Baroda, xxiv. 296.
- Vālans, artisans, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
- Vālarpattanam, village and river in Malabar District, Madras, xxiv. 296-297.
- Valas, dominant tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bagasra, vi. 182; Jetpur, xiv. 101; Wadhwan, xxiv. 346.
- Valāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 297.
- Vālavachān, peak in Nelliampathi, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vālha, village in Poona District, Bombay, legendary home of Vālmiki, xxiv. 297.
- Vāliyavana Ridge, in Nelliampathi, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vallabhāchārya, Telugu Brāhmaṇ, settled at Muttra, founder of the cult and literature of Krishna (1479-1531), ii. 421; residence at Benares, vii. 193; temple founded by, at Kherālu, Baroda, xv. 268; head-quarters at Gokul, xvi. 428; placed image of Krishna in temple at Muttra (1495), xviii. 415.
- Vallabhāchāryas, erotic Vaishnava sect, i. 426; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307.
- Vallabha-deva, poet-king, headed revival of Tamil literature (end of sixteenth century), ii. 435.
- Vallabhi dynasty (c. 480-790), dominant in Gujarāt, viii. 280; suzerain over Berār, vii. 366; in Cutch, xi. 77; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175.
- Vallam, town with fort and temple in Tanjore District, Madras, usual residence of Collector, xxiv. 297.
- Valle, Della, Italian traveller (early seventeenth century), mention of queen of Olaya, xxiv. 115.
- Vallimalai, inscription, ii. 55.
- Valliyūr, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras. *See* Vadakku Valliyūr.
- Vālmikanāthar, temple at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195.
- Vālmiki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, supposed to have lived at Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāra, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpan Ghāṭ, Dinājpur, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.
- Valuvanād, tāluk in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Walavanād.
- Vālva, tāluka in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.
- Vālva, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.
- Vāmana, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.
- Vāmansthali, ancient city near Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Vāmbori, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, head-quarters of Mārwāri traders, xxiv. 298.
- Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 8-11.
- Vana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānāji Panditar, erected fort in Pattukkottai in honour of Shāhīj (1686-7), xx. 76.
- Vanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānamāmalai Jir, head priest of Tengalai sect, *māth* at Nānguneri, Tinnevelly, xviii. 364.
- Vanarājā, founder of Anhilvāda, Gujarāt (765), v. 381, 382, xx. 24; Pālanpur, xix. 354.
- Vanavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay. *See* Banavāsi.
- Vāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bāndra.
- Vāngā, ancient name for tract in Bengal. *See* Banga.
- Vāngadhra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 298.
- Vāni Vilāsa Veda Sāstra Pāthsāla, school in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240.
- Vānis, name for trading caste in Bombay. *See* Baniās.

- Vāniyambādi, town in Salem District, Madras, head-quarters of Labbai traders, xxiv. 298-299.
- Vāniyans, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency, xvi. 372.
- Vanjāris, tribe of carriers. *See* Banjārās.
- Vanhās, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54.
- Vānkāner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Wānkāner.
- Vānkia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 299.
- Vannmāla, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 299.
- Vannānkuli, washerman's pond, at Gangai-kondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
- Vanod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 299.
- Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56; residence at Barāsat turned into jail, vi. 430.
- Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender Cochin to British (1795), x. 355.
- Vantamurikar, family name of the Desai of Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223.
- Vanthli, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with copper- and iron-work, xxiv. 299.
- Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
- Varadarāja temple, Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230.
- Varadarājasvāmi, Vaishnava temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Varāgām, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 299.
- Varagu, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), cultivated in North Arcot, v. 410, 427; Chingleput, x. 259; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; Madura, xvi. 394; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32. *See also Kodon.*
- Varāha Avatār, Boar incarnation of Vishnu, xxiv. 109; image at Afsar, Gayā, v. 69; at Éran, Saugor, xii. 25.
- Varāha-mihira, Sanskrit astronomer and geographer (*ob.* 587), ii. 266; mention of people of Konkan, xv. 394; extent of Madhyā Desa according to, xvi. 234; mention of Magadha, xvi. 409; of Panchālās, xix. 378; of Saurasenas, xxiii. 150.
- Vārāhi, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vārāhi Devī, block of granite at Devī Dhurā, Almorā, sacred to, xi. 275.
- Vārahmūla, ancient name of Bāramūla, Kashmīr, vi. 428.
- Vārahnarsingh, temple at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12-13.
- Vārānasi, ancient name of Benares, vii. 189.
- Varangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 299.
- Vardddhamān, temple at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212.
- Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism (c. 599-527 B.C.), i. 414.
- Varha, temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
- Varī*, a small millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kolāba, xv. 362; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Varīga*, a small millet (*Panicum pilosum*), cultivated in Nellore, xix. 14.
- Varkkallai, village with temple and mineral springs in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Vārlīs, hill tribe in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; the Dāngs, xi. 146; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Tungār hill, Thāna, xxiv. 62.
- Varnish industry, iii. 176.
- Varnol Māl, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Moti, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Nāui, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 300.
- Varsora, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
- Varthema, Ludovico de, visited Aden (1503), v. 12; Gulf of Cambay, xv. 170.
- Vārttikas, Sanskrit grammatical commentary by Kātyāyana, ii. 263.
- Vārttirāyiruppu, town in Tinnevelly District, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Varuna, Vedic god of sky and of the waters, i. 403, ii. 213, xxiv. 25.
- Vārvāl-Rājura, tāluk in Rīdar District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 300.
- Vasai, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bassein.
- Vāsan Sewada, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsan Virpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vasanta or Pudu Mantapam, building at Madura, xvi. 406.
- Vasantamma, or Vāsantikā Devī, local reputation at Angadi, Mysore, v. 374.
- Vasāvad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsavadattā, Sanskrit romance by Subandhu (c. 600), ii. 241.
- Vasishta, legendary dispute with Vishvāmitra, xv. 63.
- Vasishtkund, basin at Devaprayāg, Tehri, xi. 274.
- Vāsithiputa-Pulumāyi, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47.

- Vāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
- Vāso, town in Baroda, with special industries, xxiv. 300-301.
- Vāsota, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, captured by British (1818), xxiv. 301.
- Vastāra, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 301-302.
- Vastupāla, Jain temple on Mount Abu, Rājputāna, erected by, with his brother Tejpāla, v. 6-7; Jain temple erected by, at Girmār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248.
- Vāsudeo Balwant Phadke, dacoit leader, captured on way to Pandharpur (1879), xix. 391.
- Vāsudeo Pandit, governor of Mandlā under the Peshwā (c. 1790), xvii. 161.
- Vāsudeva or Vasushka, Kushan king (c. 185-225), ii. 112; coins of, ii. 140; in Kashmir, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149-150; Punjab, xx. 262.
- Vasukalpa Kesari, monuments on Ratnāgiri hill ascribed to, xxi. 258.
- Vāsuki, king, cured of leprosy by bathing in a pool at Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104.
- Vāsuki shrine. *See* Wāsangi.
- Vasuladatta, daughter of Pajjota, elopement and marriage with king Udena, xxiv. 113.
- Vāsurna, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 302.
- Vasushka, Kushan king. *See* Vāsudeva.
- Vāta, god of wind. *See* Vāyū.
- Vatana, peas (*Pisum sativum*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46.
- Vatsa, chief of the Gurjaras, ruled from Gujerāt to Bengal, driven into Mārwār (c. 800), ix. 337.
- Vaughan, Major J. L., expedition against British villages in the Yūsufzai border (1857), xix. 208.
- Vaux, Deputy-Governor of Bombay (ob. 1697), tomb at mouth of Tāpti, Surat, xxiii. 157.
- Vāv, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāv, Rāmī, well built by Udayamati at Pātan, Baroda, xx. 24.
- Vāydi Dhārvāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
- Vāydi Vachhāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
- Vāyālpād, *tīluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiv. 302.
- Vayittiri, village in Malabar District, Madras, centre of coffee and tea-growing industry, xxiv. 302.
- Vāyu or Vāta, Vedic god of wind, ii. 214.
- Vāyā or Hāyū, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 392, 400; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41-42.
- Vāyū Purāna, the, probably oldest of the Purānas (c. 320), ii. 236-237.
- Vaz, Michael, Archbishop of Goa, converted the Paravans in Tinnevelly (c. 1532), xxiii. 368.
- Vedans, agriculturists in Chingleput, x. 257.
- Vedānta, dominant philosophy of Brāhmanism, ii. 254-255.
- Vedānta Desika, saint, worship of, by Vadagalais in Chingleput, x. 257-258.
- Vedāranniyam, canal in Tanjore District, Madras, iii. 358, xxiv. 302.
- Vedāranniyam, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with salt-works, xxiv. 302-303.
- Vedas, the (1500-1000 B.C.), a collection of hymns, prayers, and formulas, i. 402-403, ii. 207-233, viii. 18, xxiv. 146; the Rigveda, ii. 209-227; the three later Vedas, ii. 227-229.
- Vedāvati, river in Southern India. *See* Hagari.
- Vedesvara temple, in Old Talakād, Mysore, xxiii. 209.
- Vedic period of literature (1500-200 B.C.), ii. 207-234; the Vedic accent, 210; Vedic metres, 210-211.
- Vedic religion, transition from, ii. 305-306.
- Vedic theology, i. 403-404.
- Vegetables, in India generally, iii. 75, 99; trade in, iii. 255.
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- Vegetable oils. *See* Oils, Vegetable.

- Vehar, temple at Dhundhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.
- Vejal Vājō, stormed Una-Delvāda, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 122.
- Vekaria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 303.
- Velamas, Telugu caste, in Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Kālahasti, North Arcot, xiv. 295; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Velans, washermen, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
- Velha Cidade de Goa, name of Old Goa, xii. 266.
- Vellābas, hill tribe in Shevaroy Hills, Salem, xxii. 274.
- Vellāchimudi, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vellālans, agricultural caste, in Salem, xxi. 399.
- Vellanād, village in Travancore State, Madras, with plumbago mine, xxiv. 303.
- Vellār, river of Madras, xxiv. 303.
- Vellōre, subdivision in North Arcot District, Madras, xxiv. 303.
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